W. H. PERRY,
Hardware, Stoves and Tinware.
42 JOHNSON ST.

Victoria Daily Times.

P P
C. E. JONES,
Druggist,
Open Day and Night.
P P

VOL. 18 VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1893. No. 149

If your COOKING STOVE is used up or unsatisfactory we will allow you its value in exchange for a

Majestic Range

Made of Steel and Maleable Iron and guaranteed to give satisfaction

McLENNAN & McFEELY'S

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LUKE PITHER. MAX LEISER.

PITHER & LEISER,

—SUCCESSORS TO—

BOUCHERAT & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Wines, Liquors and Havana Cigars.

HIGH CLASS WINES A SPECIALTY.

Always in stock: The Leading Brands of Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors, Freller's Clarets and Sauternes, J. Josephin's Bourgogne, B. Bert & Co.'s Sauternes, G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry Champagne, and other Principal Brands of Champagne, also Jos. Schlitz' Celebrated Milwaukee Beer, and the Leading Brands of English Ales and Porter.

WHISKIES Goederham & Worts' Rye, and the Best Brands of Scotch and Irish Whiskies, In bulk and case.

BRANDIES Hennessy, Martel, Jules Robin, Bisquet, Dubouche, in bulk and Case.

Positively no Wines or Liquors Sold in Quantities less than two gallons or one case.

PITHER & LEISER

Successors to Boucherat & Co.

50 PER CENT.

Dry Goods at Half Price

At

THE WESTSIDE

WE OFFER THIS WEEK:

200 yds. Check Tweed, 30c., reduced to 15c.
300 yds. Bedford Cord, 44 inches wide, 40c., at 15c.
250 yds. Double Width Checked Tweed, 35c., at 20c.
400 yds. Fancy English Tweed, 50c., at 25c.
600 yds. Double Width French Twills, 50c at 25c.
450 yds. Double Width Tweeds, 75c., at 40c.
Black French Cashmeres and Fancy Black Dress Goods, at about half price.
Jackets, Capes and Blouses at Clearance Prices.

A SPECIAL LINE OF
25 doz. Suede Musquetare GLOVES, in Black and Colored, 10 button lengths, worth $1 to $1.25. Sale price, 65c.

SEE WINDOWS.

J. Hutcheson & Co.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.)

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£800,000 $2,920,000.
RESERVE FUND.....£260,000 $1,265,333.

HEAD OFFICE: - - - 60 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND

BRANCHES:

In British Columbia—VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, NEW WESTMINSTER, NANAIMO, KAMLOOPS AND NELSON.
In the United States—SAN FRANCISCO, PORTLAND, SEATTLE AND TACOMA

Agents and Correspondents in Canada and the United States:

Bank of Montreal, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Imperial Bank of Canada; Bank of Montreal New York and Chicago.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT Deposits received from $1 upwards, and interes allowed (present rate) at 3½ per cent. per annum

Gold dust purchased and every description of Banking business transacted.

NELSON, Kootenay Lake, B.C. This branch is now open for business

Victoria, B C., April 4, 1892. ap7-1y W. C. WARD, MANAGER

THE PROVIDENT SAVINGS LIFE

ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ISSUES ALL THE LATEST AND MOST EQUITABLE FORMS OF INSURANCE OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

New Business for 1892, - - - - - $19,517,516.00
Insurance in force Dec. 31, 1892, - - - 76,843,241.00

S. H. MATSON,

Manager for the Province of B C. OFFICE: 18 Trounce Ave. (Page & Winnett.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—Well sinker who has boring rods. Apply Pemberton & Son, 45 Fort street, Victoria. j27-3t

WANTED—A general servant, 144 Menzies street. j27-3t

WANTED—Young man wishes woman to do his washing and mending. Apply stating terms to "Bachelor," Times Office. j27-2t

FOR SALE—A dark brown mare, 8 years old, thoroughly broken to saddle and harness, quiet and sound. Apply at Hodge's blacksmith shop, 92 Johnson street. j27-3t

WANTED—Bookkeeper for cannery; for one or two months. Apply, stating age, experience, salary expected, P. O. Box 52. ju27-3t

BY W. FURNIVAL & CO.,

City Auction Mart, 58 Broad Street,

TO-MORROW,

Wednesday, June 28th, at 2 o'clock.

Having received instructions from Mr. John Hodgkinson, who is leaving the City, for convenience of sale we have removed to our Mart all his Household Effects, consisting of Parlor, Diningroom, Bedroom and Kitchen Furniture, Top Buggy and Set of Single Harness, nearly new.

At the same time will be offered a lot of Fine English Coatings and Tweeds, Blankets, etc.

To be sold to the highest bidder positively without reserve. W. FURNIVAL.
Terms Cash. Auctioneer.

C. P. N. CO. LD.

Steamer

Princess Louise

ROBERTS, MASTER,

Will leave Turner, Beeton & Co.'s wharf

—FOR—

Naas River & Way Ports

MONDAY, JULY 3rd,

At 6 o'clock p. m.

For freight or passage apply at office of company, Wharf street.

The company reserve the right to change this time table at any time without notification.

JOHN IRVING,
Manager.
ju27-td

C. P. N. Co. Ld., STEAMER

MAUDE

CAPT. GOSSE,

Will leave from C.P.N. Co.'s wharf

—FOR—

Alberni & Barclay Sound Ports

MONDAY, JULY 3rd,

At 6 o'clock p.m.

For freight or passage apply at office of the Company, Wharf Street.

The Company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time, without notification.

JOHN IRVING,
Manager.
Ju27-td

Try Walcot's Gold Medal

Emery Files

≈

THIS EVENING

Near the Times Office, Yates Street.

≈

On account of the increasing sale, the inventor will continue his public trials two days longer.

CALLED TO EXPLAIN.

Capt. Lee Summoned to Montreal—The Marine Hospital.

Vancouver, June 27.—Provincial Policeman Colbeck will take Gov. Moresby's place at the New Westminster jail during the latter's absence.

Capt. Lee of the Empress of Japan has been called to Montreal to explain why the Empress touched the rocks at Esquimalt during her last trip.

The health committee refuse to take charge of all sick mariners, as arranged with the department of marine, because so large a proportion are afflicted with filthy diseases. The marine department will probably be obliged to build a seamen's hospital.

The city council has struck a new set of water rates.

James Wilson, superintendent of the C. P. R. telegraph, has returned from the upper country, where he made arrangements to connect Revelstoke, Lardeau, Nakusp, New Denver, Kaslo and Nelson by telegraph. The total length of the line is 190 miles.

The recent dry weather has greatly increased the prospects for a fair harvest in Richmond and Langley.

Rough on the Fruit Growers.

Toronto, June 27.—Later reports from the cyclone of Sunday state that at the same time a disastrous hailstorm broke over Oakville, destroying almost all the crop of fruit in a radius of six miles. The majority of the fruit-growers of the district expect to realize little or nothing out of their orchards this season in consequence of the destruction done to what promised to be a fine crop.

SILVER AGITATION

The Indian Government's Action Hastens American Plans.

EARLY SESSION OF CONGRESS DEMANDED

The Repeal of the Sherman Act the Bone of Contention.

Senator Dolph of Oregon Expresses His Opinion on the Matter—The Cowboy Race Winners—A Variety of Fatal Accidents—Swift Execution in Old Mexico.

Washington, June 27.—One effect of the action of the government of India has been to renew the demand for an early session of Congress and that this view of the situation was presented to Secretary Carlisle this morning, many of his congressional callers and by numerous telegrams from all sections of the country. Before going to the cabinet Secretary Carlisle received a telegram from London announcing a further decline in the price of silver to 35 pence. At this price a silver dollar is worth 58 3-4 cents. Senator Dolph of Oregon, who is the only Pacific senator in the city, said this morning:—"I am opposed to my colleagues, as you know, on this subject of free coinage and am in favor of maintaining all the currency on a par with gold, but it seems to me this action of the Indian government will diminish instead of increase the prospects of passing a repeal of the Sherman bill by the senate. I think the effect will be to make thoughtful members of Congress hesitate before they further depreciate the value of silver by suddenly throwing upon the markets of the world 4,450,000 ounces of silver, equivalent to nearly the whole American product, now purchased and stored by the government. I do not know that anything better than the repeal of the Sherman act can be done to relieve the situation, but I am fearful that the repeal of that act would be disastrous to the finance of the government and to silver."

American Silver Reform.

Cincinnati, June 27.—At a conference of bankers at the board of trade and transportation last evening on the silver question, resolutions were adopted favoring an early session of Congress, the immediate repeal of the Sherman bill and the putting in of one hundred cents of silver in a silver dollar. A majority of the leading bankers of the city were present. The "go-slow-with-reform" sentiment was expressed outside of the resolution.

India's Silver Question.

Simla, June 27.—In explaining to the Indian council the bill providing for the stoppage of the free coinage of silver and other monetary measures, the adoption of which was announced yesterday, the Marquis of Lansdowne, viceroy of India, said he hoped the government will not be criticized for disposing of the important question at a single sitting; the keynote of the scheme was rather to prevent a further fall in exchange rather than a rise in the value of the rupee. He hoped the action of the government would be fruitful in good results, and that a sufficient reserve of gold would be accumulated to make an effective gold standard possible.

MANLY PASTIMES.

Encouragement for Amateur Athletes—Coal Prospects.

Nanaimo, June 27.—The sports as arranged for Dominion Day by the Caledonian Society are likely to stimulate athletics here. The practice of allowing one or two professionals to contest and win every race has been abolished. These sports will be for amateurs mainly, one or two events being open. All other clubs and societies are following this scheme. The Wellingtonians also intend to celebrate Dominion Day; the prizes for the athletic contests will consist of cups and medals.

Mr. Kelly, architect, went down to Victoria yesterday with a neat set of plans, prepared for the new Nanaimo jail. It is decided that the new premises will be on Newcastle townsite, on the land in dispute between Hoggan and the E. & N. Railroad Co., who sold the site to the provincial government for that purpose.

Shipping is again becoming scarce in the harbor, owing to the large increase in shipments of foreign coal, and rapid dispatch of vessels. Providing the mines are not kept waiting for vessels the output for the present month will be the largest the company has yet worked.

The N.V.C. Company is opening up a beautiful country in what is known as Wake Siah Park. The huge trees have been extracted by the roots, and the soil requires little tilling to place it in a good state of cultivation. Should the company lay this plot out in five acre blocks there are many who will jump at the chance of taking them up on the same terms as the other blocks.

Prisoners in Revolt.

Kingston, June 26.—About one hundred prisoners at the penitentiary threatened to revolt yesterday, owing to the bad quality of the potatoes supplied for dinner. At a given signal the convicts slashed down their plates and made threats of what they would do if the matter of better food was not remedied. The whole prison staff was on the scene in short order and the difficulty quieted before anything serious occurred.

Mr. Mackintosh's Wonderful Discovery.

Montreal, June 26.—Mr. C. H. Mackintosh, M.P., returned from a European trip by the Vancouver yesterday. While in Paris Mr. Mackintosh called upon Mr. Chapleau, whom he found in good spirits, despite the fact that he had undergone several severe operations. Mr. Mackintosh stated that there was absolutely no truth in the report that Sir Adolphe Caron was soon to make way for the Hon. Mr. Chapleau. Sir John Thompson and other members of the Government in Paris also ridiculed the report when it appeared in the papers over there. Mr. Mackintosh is more than ever convinced of Canada's prosperity, although he is a believer in tariff reform. He found things very dull in England, and formed the opinion that Canada was the most prosperous country in the world.

MR. TRUDEU DEAD.

A Veteran Official of the Dominion—The Criminal Code.

Ottawa, June 27.—T. Trudeau, ex-deputy minister of railways and canals, died this morning at 3 o'clock, of heart failure. He was in good health until Saturday last, and had only recently been superannuated. A few days ago he was presented with a testimonial and address from the employees of the department. Mr. Trudeau, who was born in Montreal in 1826, entered the public service in 1859. At different times he acted as secretary, chief engineer and as deputy commissioner of the public works department. In May, 1868, he was appointed deputy minister, and he retained that rank in either the public works or the railway department until a few weeks ago. Mr. Trudeau was always known as a faithful and honest servant of the country.

Sir John Thompson's criminal code comes into force on July 1st. No proclamation is necessary, since the statutes make provision to this effect. The department of justice is receiving many enquiries as to the code from the legal profession.

Hugh Sutherland, president of the proposed Hudsons Bay Railway, has just returned from England, and says the report that the scheme has failed is incorrect. The merits of the enterprise are now admitted by many of the best financiers in England and all experimental negotiations leading up to a public issue have been satisfactorily completed, but he would not say when the scheme would be launched.

Premier Davie had an interview with Minister Daly to-day on land matters.

Shot Without Trial.

Hermosillo, Mex., June 27.—The fifteen brizanda who took part in the killing of Onore Ramos and the wounding of his two daughters at Rosalio, a short time ago, have all been captured and will be shot. In a case of this kind the law does not require that the prisoners be tried; all that is necessary is their identification.

Roasted Her Child.

City of Mexico, June 26.—Anita Sanches has been arrested at Piedra Gordo, charged with a terrible crime. She became angry at her daughter, aged 8, and forced her into a large oven, then lighted a fire and roasted the child to death. She confessed having committed the crime, and will receive a life sentence, as the law does not provide the death penalty.

The Cowboy Race.

Chicago, Ill., June 27.—The first of the cowboy racers, John Berry, on the chestnut "Person," reached the World's Fair entrance at 9:30 a.m. to-day. He left Freeport, Ills., at 9:30 last night, and made the last 150 miles of the long race in just 24 hours.

Emmitt Albright came in second, arriving at 1:15. Albright made the last 146 miles in 24 hours. His horse is in fairly good condition.

Chicago, Ills., June 27.—An incoming milk train on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, while crossing Millard avenue this morning, crushed the life out of two children, badly injured their mother and fatally wounded a 13-year-old girl. The killed are Fred Inhosen, 6 years; Race Inhosen, 5 months. Injured, Mrs. Flora Inhosen, mother, spinal injuries; Maggie Slavin, 13, skull fractured.

Deep Sea Missions.

St. John's, Nfld., June 27.—The deep sea mission ship Albert arrived here from England last evening, making the passage in 30 days. She will refit and sail to the Labrador coast in a few days.

INDIA'S RUPEES.

Silver Coinage Stopped In Hindostan for a Time.

London, June 26.—A telegram received today from Calcutta by the Anglo-Indian banks here states that the Indian government has stopped the coining of silver for private accounts at the Indian mints. The correspondence between the government of India and the Indian office has been issued. It opens with a letter from the Indian Council, under date of March, 1892, laying upon the home government to aid in the settlement of the silver question by an international agreement, failing which, not to defer determining upon an Indian policy, as if an international agreement could not be obtained the United States might suddenly stop the coinage of silver, leaving India unprepared. The Council, in a letter written in June, 1892, advises that if the International Monetary Conference at Brussels fails and a direct agreement between India and the United States cannot be attained, the mints of India be closed to the free coinage of silver and a gold standard be introduced.

In a minute Mr. Barbour, financial secretary of India, opposes the stoppage of free coinage until it becomes evident that the United States will not adopt free coinage. Mr. Barbour estimates that the total actual circulation in India amounts to 115,000,000 rupees, while a much larger proportion is hoarded. To establish a gold currency with a full legal tender currency composed entirely of gold it would be necessary to withdraw from circulation 115,000,000 rupees, replacing them with 77,000,000 of sterling gold. He therefore contends that with a gold standard in India a large proportion of the circulation must continue in silver, with silver a legal tender to any amount. If both metals be maintained in circulation a gold coinage to a total amount of 115,000,000 will suffice. Mr. Long, in a minute to the Council in August, 1892, discusses the adoption of a gold standard, and concludes by suggesting that the ratio of conversion be about one in twenty. In a subsequent telegram from the Earl of Kimberley to the viceroy of India, dated June 7, 1893, the former announces the recommendations of the Herschell committee as adopted by the council at Simla. In advising the Indian government to exchange gold at the rate of 6d. to the rupee, the commission says that the object is to guard against a sudden considerable rise in exchange. Hereafter the ratio ought to be raised if circumstances make it advisable.

PHELPS ON PHOCAE

The Eloquent American Counsel on Habits of Seals.

HE DISSECTS THE BRITISH ARGUMENTS

Seals, He Contends, Do Not Winter in British Columbia.

Lord Hannen and Sir Charles Russell Frequently Interrupt—Bloody Battle Between Spanish Troops and Philippine Islanders—Awful Ravages of Cholera at Mecca.

Paris, June 27.—Hon. E. J. Phelps resumed to-day his closing argument before the Behring Sea tribunal of arbitration. He examined the assertions made by British counsel that the seals from the Pribyloff Islands intermingled with those from the Commander Islands. He traced upon the map and commented on the respective migratory routes as printed in the United States argument. Mr. Phelps contended that the testimony of the British commissioners, sealers and furriers was far from proving that intermingling of the herds occurs, on the contrary he held the evidence was conclusive that the herds did not mix with each other. Lord Hannen, one of the British arbitrators, and Sir Charles Russell, frequently interrupted Mr. Phelps during the course of his address.

Mr. Phelps contended that the British claim that the Pribyloff Island seals wintered on the British Columbian coast was not supported by the evidence, and the claim was directly opposed to the migratory habits of the seals. The evidence submitted by Great Britain that some seals were impregnated while at sea, was also completely disproved. All trustworthy evidence supported the American claim that the seals were begotten, born and reared on the islands, remaining there seven months in the year and returning there with unfailing regularity. These facts, coupled with the protection of the husbandry of seals, gave the United States such property in the herds as entitled the government to protect the species against extermination.

Cholera.

London, June 27.—Cholera advices from Mecca show that there were 99 deaths from the disease in that city yesterday. This is the largest number yet reported during the present epidemic.

Repulsed by the Spaniards.

Madrid, June 27.—Advices from Manila show that a desperate fight has occurred on the island of Mindanao, the second largest of the Philippine Islands. A force of 6000 rebellious natives, under the leadership of their sultan, made an attack upon Fort Mumungan on Mindanao. The Spanish garrison succeeded in repulsing the natives after a stubborn fight. The natives lost 87 killed, including the sultan, while 300 of their number were wounded. The Spanish loss, if anything, is trifling.

CANADA IN BRITAIN.

Blake Has no Intention of Resigning—Canadian Cattle Sale Improving.

London, June 27.—The statement published by the Scotsman that Hon. Edward Blake feels the strongest dissatisfaction with the state of affairs in the Irish parliament; that he finds that his advice counts for nothing owing to personal jealousy; that no useful purpose is served by his presence at Westminster, and that therefore he is anxious to resign his seat, should be regarded as a specimen fiction of the Unionist press. Mr. Blake says he has no thought of resigning.

The City of Quebec issued £313,000 4 per cent. debentures at 97.

Canadian cattle in the Scotch market met a slightly better demand for best quality, but clearance was not made last week. Swan & Son say that hitherto there has not been the slightest indication of disease amongst the cattle slaughtered. At Shield Hall, Deptford, to-day, rates were maintained; 872 Canadians fetched three shillings and tenpence, to three shillings and eleven pence per eight pounds.

UNRULY FISHERMEN.

Informations Laid—Governor Moresby's Holiday.

New Westminster, June 27.—A dozen informations have been laid against the white and Indian fishermen who took a drunken Siwash from Officer Julien on Saturday night at Steveston.

Governor Moresby has been allowed a holiday on account of ill-health. He will probably go on a short sea voyage. Officer Calbeck, of Moodyville, has taken his place for the present.

The five-year-old child of A. Lavery contracted diphtheria yesterday. This makes two cases here.

A man who was employed in the corporation work has written to the council saying he was discharged because he was an American.

The Burrard Inlet and Fraser Valley survey camp has been removed to Langley. The survey from Vancouver to the bridge approach at Westminster is finished.

Failed for Millions.

Cincinnati, June 27.—Last evening Louis Snider's sons in the probate court made an assignment to C. M. Harding, of Franklin, and George B. Parmalee, of Hamilton, of their four great paper mills at Hamilton, their real estate in Butler county, and of their great paper warehouse with its contents in Cincinnati. Their assets are over $7,000,000, of which $250,000 is of debts due them considered good. Their total liabilities are less than $300,000. It is estimated that liquidation by a forced sale would give them $450,000.

MEDITERRANEAN DISASTER

Further Particulars of the Sinking of the Victoria.

BEHAVIOUR OF THE OFFICERS AND MEN

The Number Lost Seems to Have Been Exaggerated at First—Supposed Cause of the Accident—Explosions Follow the Collision.

London, June 26.—The United Press correspondent sends from Beyrout an account of the sinking of the warship Victoria by the warship Camperdown, off Tripoli, on Thursday last. Admiral Tryon, he says, visited Beyrout last week, with his squadron of sixteen vessels, and he and his officers were entertained by the Anglo-American residents. The whole foreign population was en fete, guests were entertained at banquets, balls and receptions. The final reception was given at the house of an English physician, on Wednesday evening. The farewells were said shortly before midnight, and at 10 on Thursday morning the fleet sailed away for the manoeuvres, off Tripoli. The weather was sunny; there was no breeze; the sea was smooth as a mirror. The vessels had been drawn up in double line, Abreast they were about six cable lengths apart. The bow of each vessel was two cable lengths from the stern of the vessel ahead. At about 3 the fleet was thus approaching Tripoli. Admiral Tryon signalled the order for single file. At the time the order was given the Victoria and the Camperdown were almost exactly abreast, both slowly turning inward with a sweeping movement and their bows converged. The Victoria was slightly ahead as they approached. The Camperdown pushed heavily upon her and rammed her on the starboard side of the bow. She tore with tremendous force through the Victoria's hull and drove the ram through the Victoria's middle. It was just 3:30 when, with the great rip in her hull, the Victoria began to founder.

Admiral Tryon tried at first to run her ashore, but the distance, nearly five miles, was too great. The great vessel turned over broadside, and eight minutes after she was struck went down. Rigid discipline was maintained. The invalids and prisoners were brought on deck, and provision was hastily made for their safety in case of the worst. The crew remained at their posts. At the expiration of five minutes Admiral Tryon apparently realized that his vessel was doomed. He then gave the order, "Let every man save himself." Many of the men rushed from their posts and jumped into the sea. Others were hurrying from below to follow them when the end came. The bow disappeared gradually at first, then rapidly plunged so that the hull stood almost perpendicular in the wateer, and paused motionless for a moment, and finally rolled completely over. Two tremendous explosions were heard, and then the Victoria went under. Admiral Tryon did not leave the ship. He was the last man seen as she first plunged her bows under water. He stood on the bridge as long as it was possible to stand anywhere on the deck. His body has not been found. Two hundred and ninety of the officers and crew were saved. Many were severely injured by the collision of the two vessels.

The Camperdown has a hole 16 feet in diameter in her bow. She made much water, and was only kept afloat by closing her water tight compartments and pumping. The fleet lies at anchor off Tripoli, while temporary repairs are being made to the Camperdown, which will enable her to reach Malta. The Victoria lies in 76 fathoms of water. It will be impossible to float her. The bodies of twenty seamen have been found and buried in Tripoli. The Victoria had a band of Italian musicians on board. English Consul Trotter and Sir George Wellesley were to have been the guests of Admiral Tyron on the voyage to Tripoli, but the captain of the warship Edinburgh, who was an old friend of theirs, persuaded them to go with him, and they thus escaped the disaster. The memorial service for the lost sailors was held in the Anglo-American church in Beyrout yesterday. The church was draped in black. A dispatch from Port Said says it is learned that Rear Admiral's dispatches regarding the loss of the Victoria have been sent by mail to the admiralty. The cruiser Barham, which, it was thought, would carry the dispatches, has arrived at Port Said.

The officers of the vessel confirm the story already told, but they can give no explanation as to the cause of the collision. They state that Admiral Tryon's order was sixteen points to starboard for one division, and the same to port for the other division. This gridiron movement, as it is called, is defended in naval circles as teaching commanders how to handle their ships, and enabling the admiral of the fleet to bring the flagship readily free to windward, or vice versa, to bear the brunt of an action or to obtain the best position to control a squadron.

The officers of the Barham say that even after the men of the Victoria were ordered to save themselves, they persisted in their gallant attempt to fix the collision mat in position. This usually occupies ten minutes. Admiral Tryon's signal for assistance was promptly obeyed, every vessel immediately sending boats to the rescue, but the suction caused by the sinking vessel dragged down the strongest swimmers.

After he had ordered all to save themselves, the coxswain ran up to him with a life belt. Tryon refused to take it and told the man to see to his own safety. He stood on the bridge, motionless and with folded arms, awaiting sure death. Without exception the officers and crew behaved nobly. The explosions after the Victoria turned over are supposed to have been the bursting of her boilers. Besides those already mentioned in the admiralty dispatches, the list of drowned set includes: Lieut. Munroe, Sub-Lieut. Gillett, Engineers Harding, Foreman, Deadman and Hatherley, Gunner Howell, Boatswain Barnard and Carpenter Bell. The officers of the Barham say that the warship Nile narrowly missed striking the Victoria on the port side, just as she had been rammed by the Camperdown. The admiralty think the collision was due to the momentary failure of the Victoria's steering gear. Nothing has been published here to censure anybody in connection with the disaster. The lord mayor's fund for the relief of the needy families who lost members by the disaster amounts to £6,000.

Questions were asked in the house of commons to-day regarding the foundering of the Victoria. Replying to these questions Rt. Hon. Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth, secretary to the admiralty, said there was reason to hope, from telegrams received from the British consul-general at Tripoli, Mr. N. T. Moore, that the number of persons drowned by the sinking of the ship would be under the estimate at first made. Some of the men belonging to the Victoria had been detached temporarily from that vessel and been detailed for duty on other vessels of the fleet during the manoeuvres. These men had, of course, escaped. So far as ascertained, the lost numbered 360, comprising 22 officers and 338 men. The saved number 287, including 26 officers and 261 men.

Mr. F. W. Isaacson asked if the government intended to keep the Sansparell, the sister ship of the Victoria, in commission, or to have her ordered home from the Mediterranean to have experts consider her construction, and, if possible, ascertain what, if anything, was faulty in it.

The secretary to the admiralty deprecated the asking of such questions, saying that the time had not come when they ought to be asked.

This statement was greeted with cries of "hear, hear."

The Queen's dispatch in reply to that of Ambassador Bayard, expressing President Cleveland's sympathy on the foundering of the warship Victoria was as follows: "I thank you most sincerely for the kind message you conveyed from President Cleveland on the occasion of the terrible catastrophe in the Mediterranean, the loss of the Victoria and so many brave officers and men, including a distinguished admiral. I assure you that I am much touched and most grateful for his sympathy."

Rear Admiral Albert H. Markham, who, since the death of Vice Admiral Tryon, is in command of the British Mediterranean squadron, has telegraphed the admiralty that the damage sustained by the Camperdown proves, upon examination, to be less than was expected. He adds that, though the vessel was seriously damaged, he hopes she will be ready to proceed to Malta in a few days, where she will go on the dock for repairs.

GERMAN SECOND BALLOTS.

Social Democrats Disappointed—Riotous Conduct at Mannheim.

Berlin, June 26.—Corrected returns from the constituencies in which second ballots were taken on Saturday show that the Democrats have not gained so many seats as were claimed for them on Saturday night and Sunday morning. From West Havelland, Hamburg and Rudolstadt false reports were sent in to the effect that the seats had been lost by the National Liberal candidates, although to-day's returns show that the latter carried all three constituencies by good majorities. At 10 o'clock this morning the number of Social Democrats known to have been elected on and since June 15 is but 44. The gains of the National Liberals in the second balots have been especially notable. The government parties generally have held well together, and have secured more seats in the second ballots than they were thought to have any chance of obtaining. Early this evening all the constituencies heard from numbered 373; their deputies are classified as follows: Clericals, 77; Social-Democrats, 44; Alsatians, 12; Conservatives, 74; Free Conservatives, 23; National Liberals, 47; Poles, 19; Anti-Semitics, 16; Richterist's Radicals, 19; Independent Clericals, 11; Radicals, 11; Radical Unionists, 11; Guelphs, 6; Bavarian Peasants' League, 2; South German Democrats, 11; Danes, 1.

It is estimated that on the first ballot there were some 360,000 votes for the bill and 380,000 against it. The total vote polled was 172,000 larger than in 1890.

The taking of the second ballot has been accompanied by riotous Socialist demonstrations in several cities. In Mannheim, where a Social-Democrat was unseated by a National Liberal, the Social-Democrats tried to march in disorderly bodies through the streets. They ignored the orders of the police to disperse, and fired on the police with revolvers when the first attempt was made to enforce the orders. Mounted police, who were called out, eventually charged and scattered the mobs. Several policemen were shot and many Socialists were trampled or cut. Numerous arrests have been made. In Schwetzingen, Weinhem and Neu Stettin similar encounters have taken place. Nobody has been killed, but many have been wounded and arrested in each of these cities.

Facts About Opium in India.

It is always difficult to separate customs from their abuses, and in our judging of them we are apt to let our minds be over-biased by the carrying to excess of what may be in itself a harmless thing. And so it certainly is with regard to the opium question in India, says the London Hospital. With the bare mention of the drug our mind flies to such haunts as have received graphic descriptions at the hands of more than one popular novelist of the day. In India, indeed, opium dens exist less in fact than in fiction; English agitators in this respect have let their philanthropy carry them away in a curiously exaggerated manner. Opium smoking and opium dens only have the same relation to one another that the ordinary consumer of a daily glass of claret at dinner bears to the habitual lounger in a public house. As taken in India opium is not indulged in in any large quantities, neither is it so harmful as our every-day alcoholic stimulants are to us. Indeed, Sir George Birdwood affirms that the evil of the Indian habit is less injurious than that of our European one; whilst, on the same authority, we are told that opium is actually beneficial to the native population; it is a certain and effectual preventive to malarial fever, and stops all craving for stimulants. The Chinese habit cannot be defended in the same manner for its moderation as the Indian can; but there, again, it is the abuse and not the thing itself which is at fault.

Northern Pacific.

Double trains daily to St. Paul, Milwaukee and Chicago without change of cars. Connects at St. Paul and Chicago for all points east and south. Superior Pullman sleepers, upholstered tourist cars and dining cars on all through trains. Direct service to the Yellowstone national park. Fast time and all the reduced rates offered patrons of this life. For full information call or address E. E. Blackwood, ticket agent, Adelphi building, Victoria.

Willie Tillbrook
Son of
Mayor Tillbrook
of McKeesport, Pa., had a Scrofula bunch under the ear which the physician lanced and then it became a running sore, and was followed by erysipelas. Mrs. Tillbrook gave him
Hood's Sarsaparilla
The sore healed up, he became perfectly well and is now a lively, robust boy. Other parents whose children suffer from impure blood should profit by this example.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Habitual Constipation by restoring peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

MEDICAL.

LOST OR FAILING MANHOOD,
General and Nervous Debility,

Weakness of Body and Mind, Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young, Robust, Noble Manhood fully Restored. How to enlarge and Strengthen Weak, Undeveloped Organs and Parts of Body. Absolutely unfailing Home Treatment—Benefits in a day. Men testify from 50 States and Foreign Countries. Write them. Descriptive Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

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CURE YOURSELF!
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The Universal American Cure.
Manufactured by
The Evans Chemical Co.
CINCINNATI, O.
U. S. A.
PRICE $1.00

NOTICE

The partnership heretofore existing between John Coigdarripe and Luke Pither, carrying on business on Yates street, in the city of Victoria, under the firm name of Boucherat & Co., wine and spirit merchants, was dissolved on the 1st day of April last by mutual consent, Max Leiser having purchased the interest of John Coigdarripe in the said firm.

The business of the firm will be continued by Messrs. Luke Pither and Max Leiser, upon the same premises under the firm name of Pither & Leiser, successors to Boucherat & Co., and they have assumed all the liabilities of the old firm.

Dated this 14th day of June, 1893.

J. COIGDARRIPE.
LUKE PITHER.
MAX LEISER.

Witness:—
GEORGE JAY, Jr. je14-1m

NOTICE.

In Pound, June 19th, one bay horse, white streak on face, blotched brand on left shoulder, white hind foot. Will be sold at auction at City Pound, Wednesday, July 5th, at 12 o'clock noon, if not redeemed and pound charges paid on or before that date.

ANDREW SHAW,
Poundkeeper.

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PURE, STRONGEST, BEST.
Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap, Softening Water, Disinfecting, and a hundred other uses. A can equals 20 pounds Sal Soda.
Sold by All Grocers and Druggists.
E. W. GILLETT, Toronto

JOHN MESTON

CARRIAGE MAKER
BLACKSMITH, ETC.,
Broad street, between Johnson and Pandora streets.
VICTORIA, B. C.

A BY-LAW

Relating to the Building of a Sidewalk on the South Side of Oak Bay Avenue, in the City of Victoria, being a Local Improvement Proposed to be Made by the Corporation of Victoria.

WHEREAS the Corporation of the City of Victoria have by resolution determined to build a sidewalk on the south side of Oak Bay avenue from Cadboro Bay road to the City boundary;

And whereas the building of the said sidewalk is a local improvement;

And whereas under and by virtue of the Municipal Act, 1892, the Council of the said Corporation have duly passed the said Local Improvement By-Law, 1892, being a by-law to provide for the assessment of real property benefitted by local improvements;

And whereas, in pursuance of Sections 4 and 5 of the said Local Improvement By-Law, 1892, the City Engineer and Assessor have made their report as thereby required, which report has been submitted to and has been approved and adopted by the said Council;

And whereas it has been ascertained and determined that the real property hereinafter set forth, referred to in schedule "D" in the said report, will be immediately benefitted by such proposed improvement; and whereas the sum of $969.23 is the amount of the costs of the said proposed improvement;

And whereas under and by virtue of Sections 273 and 274 of the Municipal Act, 1892, and of Section 18 of the said Local Improvement By-Law, 1892, the said Council are authorized to proceed with the proposed improvement under such terms and conditions as to the payment of the cost of such improvement as the Council may by by-law in that behalf regulate and determine;

And whereas the said Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria are desirous of passing a by-law for the purposes mentioned;

THEREFORE BE IT ENACTED by the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria as follows:—

1.—That the said report and plan be adopted, and that the proposed improvement in building a sidewalk along the south side of Oak Bay avenue from Cadboro Bay road to the City boundary, be made and carried out in accordance therewith.

2.—That the real property which is immediately benefitted by the said improvement shall be that which is particularly mentioned and described in Sub-section "D" of the said recited report as therein appears, which is as follows:—

Sub-Section D, showing the proportion in which the assessment is to be made on the various lots benefited:

Lot.	Block.	Feet frontage	Rate per foot	Amount		Remarks
1	1 Fernwood	50½	20c	10	10	Cadboro & Oak bays
1	J Sec 74	48.8	20c	9	73	McGregor & Oak B
2	do	53.4	20c	11	07	do
3	do	53.5	20c	11	08	Terrace & Oak bay
4	J Sec 74	53 6	20c	11	10	do do
5	do	53.4	20c	11	07	do
6	do	53.4	20c	11	07	do
7	H S c 71	66	20c	13	00	do
6	do	65	20c	12	90	do
5	do	60	20c	12	00	do
4	do	60	20c	12	00	do
3	do	60	20c	12	00	do
2	do	60	20c	12	00	do
1	do	60	20c	12	00	Belcher & Oak bay
2 of 1	H Sec 74	57	20c	11	40	do do
1 of 1	do	57	20c	11	40	do
1 of 2	do	57	20c	11	40	do
2 of 2	do	57	20c	11	40	ross and Oak Bay
3 of 3	do	57	20c	11	40	do do
4 of 3	do	57	20c	11	40	do
4	do	114	20c	22	80	Richmond & Oak B
1	2 Sec 74	113.6	20c	22	68	do do
1 of 2	do	46.10	20c	9	37	Calder & Oak Bay
2 of 2	do	46.10	20c	9	37	do do
12—3	do	46.10	20c	9	37	do do
11—3	do	46.10	20c	9	37	do do
4	do	114	20c	22	80	Clare and Oak Bay
1	3 Sec 74	59.11	20c	12	00	Clare and Oak Bay
2	do	59.11	20c	12	00	do
13	do	59.11	20c	12	00	do
14	do	59.11	20c	12	00	Wilson and Oak B
25	do	59.11	20c	12	00	do do
26	do	59.11	20c	12	00	do
37	do	59.11	20c	12	00	do
38	do	59.11	20c	12	00	Davie and Oak Bay
1	5 Sec 74	60	20c	12	00	do do
2	do	60	20c	12	00	do
24	do	60	20c	12	00	do
23	do	60	20c	12	00	Hulton and Oak B.
26	do	60	20c	12	00	do do
25	do	60	20c	12	00	do
48	do	60	20c	12	00	do
47	do	60	20c	12	00	Amphion and O. B.
49	do	60	20c	12	00	do do
50	do	80 9	40c	16	15	do
2	1 Fernwood	87½	20c	16	10	Fcul Bay and O. B. Cadboro B and O.B
31	do	60	20c	12	00	do
30	do	50	20c	10	00	do
29	do	50	20c	10	00	do
28	do	50	20c	10	00	do
27	do	50	20c	10	00	Morrison and O. B.
22	do	60	20c	12	00	do do
19	2 Fernwood	67½	20c	13	50	Belcher and Oak B
20	do	67½	20c	13	50	do do
21	3 Fernwood	67½	20c	13	50	Jubilee and Oak B
22	do	67½	20c	13	50	do do
16	4-5 Fernwood	67½	20c	13	50	Richmond and O B
34	do	67½	20c	13	50	do do
33	do	67½	20c	13	50	Bank st and Oak B
75	do	67½	20c	13	50	do co
	1 Fernwood	330	20c	66	00	do
	Part 7 F'wood	135	20c	27	00	Dudley & Oak Bay
11—5	7-9 Fernwood	67½	20c	13	50	do do
13—3	do	67½	20c	13	50	do
14—3	do	56½	20c	11	30	do
11—3	do	56½	20c	11	30	Hulton & Oak Bay
14—2	do	56½	20c	11	30	do do
13—2	do	56½	20c	11	30	do
12—2	do	56½	20c	11	30	do
11—1	do	56½	20c	11	30	Amphion & Oak B
14—1	do	57½	20c	11	45	do do
13—1	do	57½	20c	11	45	do
12—1	do	57½	20c	11	45	do
11—1	do	57½	20c	11	45	Foul Bay & Oak B
			Total cost			$969 23

3.—That the shares and proportions in which the estimated cost of making the said proposed improvement shall be assessed on the various portions of the real property benefitted thereby as mentioned and set out in the said Sub-section "D" of the said report, and the said real property and portions of real property therein mentioned are thereby assessed accordingly with the payment of the said amount set opposite each said portion of real property in the said Sub-section "D" mentioned.

4.—The amount of the said special rate assessed as aforesaid against each lot or part of lot respectively shall be levied and collected and be paid on or before the 3rd day of July, 1893, and in default thereof shall bear interest from and after such date at the rate of six per cent. per annum until paid, and may be recovered together with all costs in that behalf forthwith after default by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the person liable for such rate or by sale of the whole or a part of the real property so charged, but in the event of any sale of real property or any part thereof 10 days' notice thereof published daily in one newspaper circulating in the municipality shall be given.

5.—This By-Law may be cited as "The Oak Bay Avenue Improvement Assessment By-Law, 1893."

Passed the Municipal Council the fifteenth day of May, 1893.

Reconsidered, adopted and finally passed the Council the first day of June, 1893.

(L.S.) ROBERT BEAVEN,
Mayor.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a by-law passed by the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria, on the first day of June, A.D. 1893, and all persons are hereby required to take notice that anyone desirous of applying to have such by-law or any part thereof quashed, must make his application for that purpose to the Supreme Court within one month next after the publication of this by-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard in that behalf.

RAILWAYS.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO 18.

To Take Effect at 8.00 a.m. on Monday, May 1st, 1893.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

SOUTH BOUND. READ UP.	No. 1 Passenger Daily.	No. 3 Passenger Fridays, Saturdays & Sundays.	STATIONS	NORTH BOUND. READ DOWN.	No. 2 Passenger Daily.	No. 4 Passenger Fridays, Saturdays & Sundays.	Miles from Victoria.
Ar.	12.45 P.M.	8.00 P.M.	VICTORIA	Dp.	8.00 A.M.	3.00 P.M.	—
	12.30	7.45	RUSSELL'S		8.04	3.08	2
	12.10	7.25	ESQUIMALT		8.14	3.18	5
	11.45 P.M.	7.00	GOLDSTREAM		8.30	3.35	11
	11.30	6.45	SOOKE SIDING		8.44	3.50	15
	10.40	6.00	McPHERSON'S		9.30	4.37	25
	10.17	5.37	KOKSILAH		9.53	5.00	30
	10.12	5.32	DUNCAN'S		10.08	5.15	33
	10.09	5.29	SOMENOS		10.20	5.27	36
	9.50	5.10	CHEMAINUS		10.48	5.45	43
	8.34	4.42	OYSTER BAY		11.30	6.22	59
Dp.	8.25	4.33	NANAIMO	Ar.	11.40	6.32	73
Ar.	8.10	4.20	WELLINGTON	Dp.	11.45	6.34	73

ON FRIDAYS, SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Sunday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt.
F. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,

(LIMITED).

TIME TABLE NO. 20,

Taking effect June 1st, 1893.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday, at 3 o'clock a.m.

Vanvouver to Victoria daily, except Monday, at 15:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 22 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.)

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands and Sidney Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Sidney Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Pt. Simpson and intermediate ports the 1st and 15th of each month at 18 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The Company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification. JOHN IRVING, Manager.

G. A. CARLETON, General Agent.

NOTICE---IN THE CITY POUND.

Sorrel Pony Horse, white face, white hind legs; bell on neck; brand "JC" on left hip. Will be sold at City Pound by Auction, July 12th, Wednesday 12 o'clock noon, if not redeemed and pound charges paid before that date

ANDREW SHAW,
Pound-Keeper.
jy26

Notice of Removal.

DR. GARROW has removed his office to Room 1, Moody Block. Residence, 21 Queen's Avenue. m19-tf

Atlantic Steamship Lines.

Tickets to and from Europe via. CHICAGO AND THE WORLD'S FAIR, through NEW YORK, BOSTON and CANADIAN PORTS, via any Atlantic Steamship Lines. For particulars, dates, rates, etc. Apply to

ALLAN CAMERON,
General Steamship Agent
Cor. Fort and Gov't St.

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To any Times subscriber who will send us Four of the following Coupons (which may be cut from four issues of the same date, or from four issues of different dates), accompanied by Ten Cents in postage stamps, we will send post-paid by mail Any Three Books to be selected by yourself from the list printed below:—

The Victoria Times Coupon.

Numbers of the 3 Books Wanted.....

Your Address, No..... Street

Your Name .....

.....Town or City

Cut out and send to this office Four of the above Coupons, together with Ten Cents, and we will send you post-paid Any Three of the following books:—

No. 1. THE SCARLET LETTER. By Nathaniel Hawthorne.
No. 2. THE MYSTERY OF COLDE FELL; or, NOT PROVEN. By Charlotte M. Braeme, author of "Dora Thorne."
No. 3. UNDER THE RED FLAG. By Miss M. E. Braddon.
No. 4. KING SOLOMON'S MINES. By H. Rider Haggard.
No. 5. AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS. By Jules Verne.
No. 6. THE CORSICAN BROTHERS. By Alexander Dumas.
No. 7. LADY GRACE. By Mrs. Henry Wood.
No. 8. AVERIL. By Rosa Nouchette Carey.
No. 9. THE BLACK DWARF. By Sir Walter Scott.
No. 10. A NOBLE LIFE. By Miss Mulock.
No. 11. THE BELLE OF LYNN; or, THE MILLER'S DAUGHTER. By Charlotte M. Braeme, author of "Dora Thorne."
No. 12. THE BLACK TULIP. By Alexander Dumas.
No. 13. THE DUCHESS. By "The Duchess."
No. 14. NURSE REVEL'S MISTAKE. By Florence Warden.
No. 15. MERLE'S CRUSADE. By Rosa Nouchette Carey.
No. 16. A STUDY IN SCARLET. By A. Conan Doyle.
No. 17. ROCK RUIN; or, THE DAUGHTER OF THE ISLAND. By Mrs. Ann S. Stephens.
No. 18. LORD LISLE'S DAUGHTER. By Charlotte M. Braeme, author of "Dora Thorne."
No. 19. THE ARMORER OF TYRE. By Sylvanus Cobb, Jr.
No. 20. MR. GILFIL'S LOVE STORY. By George Eliot.
No. 21. A SCARLET SIN. By Florence Marryatt.
No. 22. THE SEA KING. By Captain Marryatt.
No. 23. THE SIEGE OF GRANADA. By Sir E. Bulwer Lytton.
No. 24. MR. MEESON'S WILL. By H. Rider Haggard.
No. 25. JENNY BARLOWE. By W. Clarke Russell.
No. 26. BEATON'S BARGAIN. By Mrs. Alexander.
No. 27. THE SQUIRE'S DARLING. By Charlotte M. Braeme, author of "Dora Thorne."
No. 28. THE RUSSIAN GIPSY. By Alexander Dumas.
No. 29. THE WANDERING HEIR. By Charles Reade.
No. 30. FLOWER AND WEED. By Miss M. E. Braddon.
No. 31. NO THOROUGHFARE. By Chas. Dickens and Wilkie Collins.
No. 32. THE GREAT HOGGARTY DIAMOND. By W. M. Thackeray.

The above books are well printed and bound in paper covers. They are sold regularly at retail for ten cents each, so that our offer enables our readers to buy them at one-third of their value. It is a chance to secure standard works of fiction at merely nominal cost.

One of the above coupons will be published in every issue of the Times until further notice. Cut out and save them until you have four, when they can be sent to the office and the three books of your selection obtained. Then you can again save the coupons until you have four more when you can secure three more books, and so on.

We make this liberal offer, whereby some of the best works of fiction in the English language may be secured by our readers for the merest trifle of expense, in order to increase our circulation. Our Present Readers will Greatly Oblige us by Calling the attention of their Friends to the fact that by buying The Times they can secure the advantages of our Great Book Offer. Address—

(N.B.—Of the stock of books first received, several of the numbers in the above list are exhausted, but another supply will be received in two weeks' time. All orders which include any of the missing nos. will be filed pending arrival of new supply. This explanation will account for any delay that may occur in receiving books.)

THE TIMES,
Victoria, B. C.

AUCTION SALES.

JOSHUA DAVIES,

AUCTIONEER,

Has received instructions from Robert Williams, Esq., who is giving up house-keeping, to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION

At his residence, corner of Birdcage Walk and Belleville Street, on

Wednesday, June 28th

At 11 o'clock, the balance of his

FURNITURE AND EFFECTS,

COMPRISING:

English Dining Table, English Walnut Arm-chair, other Tables, Chairs, several Pictures, Bureaus, Chest of Drawers, folding Iron Bed, Mattresses, Pillows, Bed Covering, Mirror, Stoves, Kitchen Utensils, Glassware, Crockery, Carpenter's Tools, Garden Tools and other goods, which may be seen on the morning of the day of sale.

TERMS CASH

JOSHUA DAVIES,
Auctioneer.

ju28-td

MORTGAGEE SALE.

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage, which shall be produced at the time of sale, there will be offered for sale by Public Auction, H. Cuthbert & Company, Auctioneers, at their sales room, Broad Street, in the City of Victoria, B.C., on

Friday, 7th July, 1893, at 11 a. m.,

The following property, viz:

All those parcels or lots of land situate in Metchosin District, Province of British Columbia, containing altogether, 667 acres, more or less, and known as and numbered on the official map of said

Metchosin District, Sections 29, 30, 40, 41 & 42;

Also all those parcels or lots of land situate in Lake District, Province of British Columbia, containing 92½ acres, more or less, and known as and numbered on the official map of said

Lake District, Sections 2 and 101.

For further particulars apply to C. E. Pooley, of 47 Langley Street, Victoria, B.C., Mortgagee's Solicitor, or to

HERBERT CUTHBERT,
Auctioneer.

ju23-12t

JOSHUA DAVIES
AUCTIONEER

I am instructed to sell by

Public Auction

—AT THE—

FOUR MILE HOUSE,

In the Estate of the late Elizabeth Conway, on

Thursday, June 29, 1893

AT TWELVE O'CLOCK NOON

Live Stock and Farming Implements, consisting of

10 Horses,
30 Milch Cows,
120 Sheep,
30 Lambs,
Heavy Wagon,
2 Lumber Wagons,
1 Spring Wagon,
3 Buggies,
1 Phaeton,
1 Mower,
1 Reaper,
2 Plows,
Harness, Etc.

TERMS AT THE SALE.

jc20-td

TENDERS WANTED.

TENDERS.

Tenders for the privilege of supplying refreshments at the B. C. Agricultural Association's Exhibition, to be held from August 1st to August 12th, will be received by the Secretary up to July 1st. Conditions on application.

W. H. BAINBRIDGE, Secretary,
41 Government St.

ju20-eod

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FLOUR

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ISOM LANNING & CO
ALBANY, OREGON.

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Atlantic Voyage

Tickets for passage to or from Great Britain and Europe issued at LOWEST RATES. Berths reserved by telegraph without extra charge.

HALL, GOEPEL & CO.,

AGENTS,

Cunard, Inman and White Star Steamship Lines

If you only knew how nice it is--Tamilkande Tea.

THE WORLD'S FAIR

Something About Two Canadian Departments.

OUR MINES AND MINING.

Sketch of the Lives of Mr. David Boyle, Superintendent of the Ontario Department of the Mineralogy and Archæology, and of Mr. A. H. Ewing, a Superintendent of Floriculture.

Mines and mining in America! Rightly should one of the most magnificent of all the Exposition palaces be devoted to mines and mining. You will find it situated at the southern extremity of the western lagoon between the Transportation and Electricity buildings. The building is 750 feet long by 350 wide, and it has its inspiration in early Italian renaissance with which sufficient liberty has been taken to invest the building with much animation in appearance. The exterior design partakes of a decidedly French spirit. Simple and straightforward in plan it embraces on the ground floor spacious vestibules, restaurants, toilet rooms, etc. Entrances will be found on each of the four sides of the building, those of the north and south fronts being the most spacious and prominent. On the left and right of each entrance inside, start broad flights of easy stairs leading to the galleries. The galleries are sixty feet wide and twenty-five feet high from the ground floor, and are lighted on the sides by large windows and from above by a high clear story extending around the building. The principal fronts of the Mines and Mining building look southward on the great Central Court and northward on the western and middle lakes and an island gorgeous with flowers. Over these main fronts are enormous arched entrances richly embellished with sculptured decorations emblematic of mining and its allied industries. Large square pavilions stand at each end of these fronts, the pavilions being surmounted by low domes, which mark the four corners of the building and are lighted by large arched windows which extend through the galleries. The main entrances and the pavilions are separated by richly decorated arcades forming an open loggia on the ground floor and a deeply recessed promenade on the gallery floor level, which commands a fine view of the lakes and islands to the north and the great Central Court on the south. These covered promenades are each twenty-five feet wide and two hundred and thirty feet long and from them is had access to the building at numerous points. These loggias on the first floor are faced with marble of different kinds and hues, which will be considered part of the mining exhibit and so utilized as to have it marketable at the close of the Exposition. The ceilings of the loggias are heavily coffered and richly decorated in plaster and color. The exterior is massive though graceful in appearance. Sixty-five feet is the distance from the main ground to the top cornice of the main front, while the main entrances are ninety feet to the apex of pediment. Large segmented windows extend through the galleries and are placed between the broad piers, affording an abundance of light to the space under the galleries. The two storied portion of the building of which the gallery forms the upper part extends entirely around the structure and has a width of sixty feet. The great interior space is one story high, 630 feet long and 230 feet wide with an extreme height of one hundred feet at center and forty-seven feet at the sides, spanned by steel cantilever roof trusses supported on steel columns placed sixty-five feet apart longitudinally and 115 feet and fifty-seven feet six inches transversely, thus leaving clear space in the center of the building 630 feet long and 115 feet wide with two side divisions each fifty-seven feet six inches wide and 630 feet long, leaving the central portion encumbered with only sixteen supporting steel posts. As to the exhibits that will be found in this building, they will prove of engrossing interest to old and young.

MR. DAVID BOYLE.

Superintendent for Ontario in Mineralogy and Archæology.

Mr. David Boyle, the Superintendent of the Ontario department of Mineralogy and Archæology, at the World's Columbian Exposition, is a descendant of an old Scottish family; he was born at Greenock, May 1st 1842, and came in early youth, with his parents, to Ontario. Here he obtained the groundwork of his education, and after a short term devoted to mechanical pursuits, he taught in the County of Wellington for eighteen years, the whole of this time being spent in two schools only.

During the last ten years of this period, he was Principal of the Elora Public School. It was here that his growing interest in scientific subjects, caused him to form, in connection with the school, a Museum,

MR. DAVID BOYLE, TORONTO.

which still remains the most important of its kind in Ontario. He was also largely instrumental in forming the Elora Mechanics Institute Library, and the liberal and scientific character of its books, is attributable to his wise selection. It is still the largest and best Institute Library in the Province. While in Elora, the striking geological formation of the district—Middle Silurian—caused Mr. Boyle to become interested in practical geological work, and his ardor was rewarded by the discovery of several important fossils, the "Marchesonia Boylei" and others being named after him by Professor Nicholson, who in his work on Palæontology thanks Mr. Boyle for his indefatigable and zealous efforts in geologic science.

For many years Mr. Boyle has also taken an active interest in the Archæology of Ontario, and has become its chief authority. On leaving Elora he possessed an extensive and valuable collection of Indian relics. This he presented to the Canadian Institute of Toronto, and it formed the nucleus of its Archæological Museum, which now ranks in many of its features, one of the first, and in some respects, the first on the American continent, a position it occupies as the direct result of Mr. Boyle's labors; he has been Curator of this Museum for about ten years, and his annual Archæological report—an addendum to the report of the Minister of Education of Ontario, has succeeded in arousing a large amount of interest in this subject.

In 1888 Mr. Boyle had charge of the collection of the Ontario Mineral Exhibit at the Cincinnatti Centennial Exposition, in which work he had an excellent opportunity of estimating the wonderful mineral wealth of Ontario, and of becoming acquainted with those interested in mines and mining.

In 1892 he was entrusted by the Ontario Government with the collection of the minerals for the Imperial Institute, London, at which place is also exhibited the colossal map of Ontario, which Mr. Boyle planned. His last important work has been the preparation, in connection with Mr. Nicholas Awrey, M.P.P., of the present Mineral Exhibit of the Columbian Exposition, of which he has personal charge, he has also oversight of the Archæological treasures the province has sent to Chicago.

Mr. Boyle's literary work in connection with educational matters have for many years been varied and extensive, and include the compilation of Geographies, Hints to Teachers, etc.

Mr. Boyle has hosts of friends, for he is a most enthusiastic Scotchman, a member of the St. Andrew's and Caledonian Societies of Toronto, and a constant contributor, under a well known nom de plume, to the Scottish American.

For sterling worth, unswerving and unselfish devotion to duty, Mr. David Boyle is a fitting representative of the Government whose servant he has the honor to be.

ARTHUR COX.

MR. A. H. EWING.

A Superintendent of the Ontario Department of Floriculture.

A "Crystal Palace" is what many visitors will undoubtedly call the Horticultural Building of the World's Columbian Exhibition. And apparently there will be much reason for so doing. The general outline of the building, viewed as a whole, seems

MR. A. H. EWING, TORONTO.

to realize the idea which many persons entertain regarding the appearance of a palace, while the lavish use of crystal in the great dome and arched roof of many portions of the structure seems to complete the reason for terming the beautiful building a Crystal Palace. The roof and dome alone of the Horticultural Building cost, in round figures, nearly $100,000, which is but a third of the cost of the bare building alone, to say nothing of the immense sums expended in arranging for the extensive exhibits in this department outside of and surrounding the structure itself. Great waves of fragrance, rich to intoxication and breathing the sensuousness of southern seas, meet and steal o'er the visitor as a dream of bliss.

Mr. Arthur H. Ewing, who, with Mr. Wm. Huston, will arrange and classify the Ontario Floricultural exhibit, was born at Eston, near Norwich, England, in January 1851, and educated at the King Edward VI. Grammar School, Norwich. His father was a nurseryman and seedsman, and the son speedily learned the secrets of gardening. He came to Canada in October, 1870, and was gardener to Mr. Justice Morrison for a short time. After spending the greater part of 1892 in Cairo, Illinois, he returned to Toronto. After again taking charge of Judge Morrison's gardens for several years, Mr. Ewing entered the service of Sanson Freres, nurseryman of Orleans, France, remaining in that country till the close of the Paris Exposition, which he attended. In 1879 he returned to Canada and became gardener to Sir. Wm. Howland. After spending a short time there Mr. Ewing went to Pembina, North Dakota, and for three years acted as postmaster, land agent, Clerk of the Township, Clerk of the School Board, etc. Returning to Toronto he cared for Judge Morrison's gardens till the judge died and then for the two years, 1887-88, acted as gardener at the Mercer. He received the appointment of gardener at the Normal School in 1888 and has superintended all the alterations since made in the grounds, including the new green houses, built from the designs outlined by him. He was one of the charter members of the American Florists' Club and was elected secretary of that organization by acclamation in 1890.

THE DOMINION'S EXHIBIT.

The Magnificent Display to be Made by Canada.

[illegible] 590,000 square feet of space awarded to Great Britain for her exhibit at the fair the parent country reserved 300,000 square feet for herself and gave 200,000 to her colonies. Canada, the premier colony, received just one half the space. Impressed by the generosity of the gift, it is little wonder that the Dominion has laid plans for a magnificent exhibit, which is now taking visible shape under the direction of an able and enthusiastic body of commissioners. In every department Canada will be well represented, the greatest display being in agriculture, manufactures, mines and mining, and fisheries.

The general Dominion exhibit will be supplemented by special exhibits from the provinces. Committees representing the provinces have worked with a will, and as a result the varied, interesting, and almost unlimited resources of a country that stretches for 3,400 miles, from Nova Scotia on the east to British Columbia on the west, will be represented in almost every department.

In the 15,000 feet awarded to Canada in the agriculture department there will be an exhibit of almost every product that a rich agricultural country can produce. From cold storage warehouses will be brought farm and garden produce, representing last season's crops. Food supplies of all kinds will also be exhibited, canned goods of every variety, and Canadian whiskey, ale and beer.

England has promised a big cheese for the Fair, but Canada will outdo her and all other competitors by sending a perfect monster—9 feet in diameter, 6 feet in height and 11 tons in weight. A professor supervised the making of the cheese—the Dominion Dairy Commissioner, Mr. J. W. Robertson. He guaranteed for it the perfect flavor of the finest cheese this country can produce. It contains the milk of 10,000 cows for one day. It is now at Perth, Ont., and in about a fortnight will be forwarded to Chicago. Canadians intend to have a gala day when they instal it on a space especially prepared on the floor of the agricultural building. Many offers have been made to the Canadian Government to purchase the cheese at the close of the exposition, but all have been refused. One big English firm of cheese dealers has offered to buy it at a reasonable figure and spend $10,000 in taking it from fair to fair in England. It is possible that this may be accepted, the Government believing that the advertisement would be beneficial to the dairy interests of Canada and might be a perceptible aid to emigration.

Every province of Canada has added its quota of mineral wealth to the display in the mining building and the whole will be highly creditable, and not a little surprising to American proprietors, who have never looked for wealth beyond the boundaries of the United States.

On the floor of the manufactures building 10,000 feet of space is in the hands of Canada. Cottons, woollens, tweeds, cordage, musical instruments, iron work, copper and brass, leather and wood will all be represented.

Indian children will be found at work in the educational section, showing the result of education and Government supervision among the tribes of the north and west.

From day to day the stock of fresh fruits shown by Canada in the horticultural building will be renewed and the possibility of a big export trade in these will be amply demonstrated. Almost an unlimited number of choice shrubs and plants have been placed at the disposal of Mr. Awrey, commissioner from Ontario, by private persons, in addition to the exhibit made by growers.

Already the Canadian Pacific railway train in part shows what the Dominion will do in the transportation building. A still more interesting exhibit will be made by the company, which is constructing at a fabulous cost a ship railroad across the neck of land dividing Bay Vert, in Nova Scotia, from the Bay of Fundy. This road will be 13 miles long, and is so far the only one of its kind projected. The working model will show how the cradle runs into the sea, lifts the vessel and its cargo complete, carries it across the land and deposits it in its natural element, without disturbing a spar or a bale of merchandise. The importance of this railroad, when it is completed, to American trade with the St. Lawrence and with Great Britain will be simply inestimable.

In machinery, electricity, fine arts and forestry Canada will show to good advantage. The school exhibit in the liberal arts section promises exceptionally well.

In live stock the Dominion has entered cows for the dairy test and will have besides an exhibit of 100 horses, 150 cattle, 300 pigs, 500 sheep, 200 dogs and poultry and pigeons in any number.

To accommodate the large staff of officials required to supervise this large exhibit a neat little house has been built on the lake front. It has a ground area of 68 by 40 feet, with a wide verandah. On the first floor is a reception hall and two rooms for Ontario, two for Quebec and two for the Dominion commissioners. On the second floor are two rooms for the North west Territories, two for Manitoba, one for British Columbia and one for Nova Scotia. Above the second story rises a tower, which will be a smoking room and a caretaker's room. The provincial apartments are finished with woods peculiar to the provinces. Those chiefly used are cherry, walnut, cedar, bird's-eye maple, oak, ash, butternut and Douglas fir.

Summer Weakness

And that tired feeling, loss of appetite and nervous prostration are driven away by Hood's Sarsaparilla, like mist before the morning sun. To realize the benefit of this great medicine, give it a trial and you will join the army of enthusiastic admirers of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Sure, efficient, easy—HOOD'S PILLS. They should be in every traveller's grip and every family medicine chest. 25c. a box.

Pocket and table cutlery at Fox's, 78 Government street.

Tamilkande reminds you of the tea of thirty years ago.

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO'Y

Dispatch a steamer

Every 5 days for San Francisco

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails

FROM OUTER WHARF AT 11 A.M.

City of Puebla - - - June 28

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Private Streets owned by me, and situate in Sections 17, 18, 19 and 20, Spring Ridge, Victoria City, and known as Camosun, Johnson and Pandora Streets, will be closed for six hours, by my order, to traffic and passage, on To-morrow, Tuesday, June 27th instant, viz: from 9 o'clock a.m., to 3 p.m.

A. DE COSMOS.

June 26th, 1893. 2t

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM OF TWO HUNDRED ACRES ON West Saanich road, about eight miles from Victoria. Sixty acres good bottom land only acres cleared, well ditched and fenced Price $30 per acre, half cash, balance on time Apply to GEORGE LINDSAY, jn29-tf 2 Third street, Victoria

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the partnership lately subsisting between the undersigned, Carl Strouss and Emanuel Bloomingdale, doing business on Wharf street, in the City of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, under the name and style of "C. Strouss & Co.," was this day dissolved by mutual consent, and all persons indebted to us are authorized and directed to pay the amount of their accounts to Emanuel Bloomingdale, to whom they have been assigned, and who will carry on the business at the old stand and under the old name.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 22nd day of June, A. D. 1893.

(Signed) CARL STROUSS.
(Signed) EMANUEL BLOOMINGDALE.
Witness, (Sgd.) Francis B. Gregory.
j23-1m-d&w

Maternity Home

(LATE SAMARITAN)

Removed to larger premises, at 10 Blanchard, corner of Rae Street. Applicants please apply at the Home, or Mrs. Higgins, Cherbro Bay Road, or Mrs. Plummerfelt, Gorge Road.

— THE —

Northern Pacific

RAILROAD

Is the line to take

TO ALL POINTS EAST AND SOUTH.

It is the Dining Car Route.

It runs Two Through Vestibuled Trains

Every day in the year to St. Paul and Chicago (in change of cars) composed of

DINING CARS, unsurpassed,

PULLMAN DRAWING ROOM SLEEPERS, of latest equipment,

TOURIST SLEEPING CARS, best that can be constructed, and in which accommodations are Free to holders of First or Second-class Tickets, and

— ELEGANT DAY COACHES —

A Continuous Line connecting with all lines affording direct and uninterrupted service.

Pullman Sleeper reservation can be secured in advance through any agent of the road.

THROUGH TICKETS

To and from all points in America, England and Europe, can be purchased at any ticket office of this Company.

Full information concerning rates, time of trains, routes and other details furnished on application to any agent.

Puget Sound and Alaska Division.

SPEED	Victoria Route.				TONNAGE
18 knots	S.S. "CITY OF KINGSTON."				1117
5 00 am	Lv	M1	... "Tacoma,	110 Ar	5 15 am
10 15 am	Lv	28	....Seattle....	82 Lv	3 00 am
1 30 pm	Lv	73	Pt. Townsend	38 Lv	11 45 pm
4 30 pm	Ar	110	...Victoria...	M Lv	8 30 pm

Port Townsend Mail Route.

	Lv	M1		A Ar	
11 00 pm	Lv	28	..."Seattle....	68	v pm
12 30 am	Lv	30	..Port Madison	47 Lv	2 10 pm
	Lv	45	...Kingston...	41 Lv	
3 00 am	Lv	49	..Port Gamble.	21 Lv	11 00 am
4 00 am	Lv	73	..Port Ludlow	13 Lv	10 00 am
6 00 am	Ar	89	Pt. Townsend	M Lv	8 00 am

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.

* Daily except Sunday.
† Daily except Saturday.
‡ Daily except Monday.

E. E. BLACKWOOD
Freight and Passenger Agent
Victoria B. C.

A. D. CHARLTON,
Asst. Gen. Pass Agent,
121 First Washington, Portland, Or.

QUICK TIME!!!

TO SAN FRANCISCO

— AND —

ALL POINTS IN CALIFORNIA,

Via the Mt. Shasta Route of the

Southern Pacific Company

The Great Highway through California to all points East and South.

Grand Scenic Route of the Pacific Coast

PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS.

Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars

Attached to EXPRESS TRAINS, affording superior accommodations for SECOND-CLASS Passengers.

For rates, tickets, sleeping car reservations etc., call upon or address

TEOS A. GRAHAM
Dist. Pass. Agent
No. 1113 Pacific Ave., Washington Block
E. P. ROGERS Tacoma, Wash.
Asst. Gen. Pas. and Pass. Agt.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

STEAMER

JOAN

J. E. BUTLER, Master.

On and after March 22nd, 1893,

Steamer JOAN will sail as follows:

Calling at Way Ports as freight and Passengers may offer:

Leave Victoria.....Tuesday 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Comox.....Wednesday, 7 a.m.
" Comox for Vaidez Island every alternate Thursday at.....7 a.m.
Returning same day.
" Comox for Nanaimo.....Friday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria.....Saturday, 7 a.m.

For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria Store street.

THE OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial mails, will leave the Company's wharf, foot Folsom street,

For Honolulu,

S.S. AUSTRALIA (3,000 tons) Wednesday, July 5, 1893, 2 p.m.

For Honolulu, Auckland & Sydney without change

The Splendid New 3,000 ton Steel Screw Steamer

Mariposa.....THURSDAY, July 20th, 1893 3 p.m.

Or immediately on arrival of the Eastern mails

For freight or passage apply at office, 327 Market street, San Francisco.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO.
General Agents.

no2

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

THE FAST MAIL LINE.

No Change of Cars, Pacific to Atlantic.

THE SHORT ROUTE TO

New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Montreal, Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Paul and all Points East and Southeast.

Fares $5 to $10 Less than any Other Route.

Luxurious Drawing Room and Sleeping Cars Upholstered Tourist Cars, Free Colonist Sleepers.

Through Rates and Tickets to and from Europe by all Steamship Lines.

The Imperial Highway to the Orient.

EMPRESS OF INDIA,
EMPRESS OF CHINA,
EMPRESS OF JAPAN.

For Rates, Sailing Lists and all information, apply at the Company's office, corner Government and Fort Streets.

ALLAN CAMERON, Agent.

GEO. McL. BROWN,
District Passenger Agent,
Vancouver.

We beg to inform Victorians that we have removed from 27 Fort Street to our new and spacious premises 37 FORT ST., 5 doors above our old stand, where you can find the

ONLY OPTICIANS

Of British Columbia, who have the knowledge, skill and experience to thoroughly test your eyes and fit you with proper glasses.

Who make a specialty of grinding compli cation glasses and repairs of all kinds.

Who have the most complete stock of Spectacles, Eye Glasses and Optical Instruments in Canada.]

Note the Change of Address:

F. W. Nolte & Co.,

(Successors to Hyams)

37 FORT STREET.

CHAS. HAYWARD

(Established 1867)

Funeral Director and Embalmer

Government street, Victoria.

Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital

INCORPORATED 1890.

The Third Annual Meeting of the donors and subscribers to the Institution will be held at the City Hall, on Friday, the 30th day of June, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

BUSINESS—Receiving the Annual Report of the President and Directors, and the Treasurer's Statement for the year ending 1st June; likewise the election of six Directors.

In accordance with the Act of Incorporation, the six remaining First Directors, representing the subscribers and donors, retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

H. M. YATES,
Secretary,
Care Yates & Jay, Bastion St.
Victoria, B.C., 13th June, 1893. 10

Municipal.

TAX ON DOGS.

Owners of Dogs are requested to take notice that the tax for the year 1893 on every dog within the City of Victoria is now due. The Provision of the Pound By-Law and the Revenue By-Law, 1889, will be enforced with respect to any such tax remaining unpaid from this date.

Mr. Robert Carter is authorized to collect the above tax.

CHAS. KENT,
Collector.

Victoria, B.C., City Collector's Office, City Hall April 29th, 1893.

Municipal Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the reports of the City Engineer and City Assessor in regard to the grading of and laying sidewalks upon Stanley Avenue, between Fort Street and Mr. Andeau's property, and Montrose Avenue, between Blackwood and Jones Streets, Showing the proportion in which the assessment is proposed to be made on the various portions of the real property benefited by the said improvements respectively, in accordance with the "Local Improvement By-Law," are now open for inspection at the Office of the City Assessor.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.

City Clerk's Office,
Victoria, B.C., March 30th, 1893.

Notice to Water Consumers.

The attention of Consumers of Water supplied from the City Water Works is hereby drawn to Section 12 of the "Waterworks Regulation By-Law, 1885," which provides that

From the first day of April to the 13th day of September, both inclusive, in each year, no consumer of the water of the said Waterworks shall use such water for irrigating or street sprinkling, except during the hours between 5 o'clock in the evening and 9 o'clock in the following morning, and on the respective days hereinafter mentioned, namely:

In Central Ward, on Mondays and Thursdays;

In South Ward, on Tuesdays and Fridays; and

In North Ward, on Wednesday and Saturdays.

And the water of the said Waterworks shall not be used for irrigating or street sprinkling outside the limits of the said City.

By order.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.

City Clerk's Office,
Victoria, B.C., June 5th, 1893.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Pushing Canvasser of good address. Liberal salary and expenses paid weekly; Permanent position. BROWN BROS. CO., Nurserymen, Portland, Oregon. mar25-m w & wk-3m

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One half interest in a good milk business, with 28 cows and 7 horses, also 20 fine young heifers, and all kinds of farming implements, with a good run of customers; also 75 pigs, old and young, also one farm of 172 acres. For further particulars apply to James N. Algar, Nanaimo, B. C., Cranberry District m11-tf-d-w

FOR SALE—Cheap, one horse, harness and light express wagon. Apply to the Victoria Transfer Company, Broughton St. m34-tf

FOR SALE—160 acres of the West Saanich Road, 11 miles from Victoria, ½ mile from Saanich arm. 50 acres good bottom land, easily cleared. A splendid sheep farm. Good hunting and fishing. A small lake on property. Price $1,000. For particulars apply P. O. Box 104, Union, B.C. fe24-tf

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V. S., Buffalo, N. Y.) Office at Bray's Livery 109 Johnson Street. Telephone 183; residence telephone 417. VICTORIA, B. C.

ARCHITECTS.

THOMAS HOOPER
ARCHITECT.
Office over SPENCER'S ARCADE, Government street. jy5-tf

JNO. TEAGUE,
ARCHITECT,
Has removed to new offices corner of Broad treet and Trounce avenue. fe20tf

MUSICAL.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

Mr. W. C. Windebank, Pianoforte Tuner,
Has removed from 55 to 79 Fort Street, where he hopes to receive the patronage so liberally bestowed on him at his former residence.
Concertinas tuned and repaired. Instruments left over 3 months will be sold. Pianos tuned and regulated, $2. Lessons in vocal music. ju6-1m

BANJO AND GUITAR INSTRUCTIONS
By Chicago's popular banjo player and guitarist, PROF. T. W. REAMER. Rare chance for beginners and advanced pupils. Room 73, Five Sisters Block. (Take elevator). Can be engaged for first-class entertainments only. m10 tf

GEO. W. FUGGLE,
PIANOFORTE MAKER AND TUNER.
Three years with Goodwin & Co. Orders left at factory, 76 Princess avenue; also at Jamieson's book store, next postoffice. Violins Mandolins and Guitars repaired. P. O Box 23.

SCAVENGERS.

PETER HANSEN
CITY SCAVENGER.
Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders and prices reasonable.
Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets.
Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. Telephone 184. jul8

JOHN DOHERTY
GENERAL SCAVENGER.
Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, or George Doughty, corner Fort and Blanchard streets, will be promptly attended to. Coa and wood for sale tf22-1y

SOCIETIES.

B. C. ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.
Meetings are held at 7.30 p.m., on the first Friday in every month, at the Pioneer Hall, Broad Street. The aims of the Society are the bringing together of Englishmen for their mutual benefit and the maintenance of the British Connection. JNO. J. AUSTIN, Secretary. ja13

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.
The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m., to 4 p.m., for the convenience of Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS
Court Vancouver No. 5755, A.O.F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each in Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited. fe13 SIDNEY WILSON, Sec.

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE,
No. 1, A. F. & A.M., B.C.R. Regular communications the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner of Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. ja18 C. DUBOIS MASON, Secretary.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE
No. 2, A. F. & A.M., B.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. jy5 A. A. BROWN, Secretary.

COLUMBIA ROYAL ARCH
Chapter, No. 139, G.R.S. Regular convocations held on the first Tuesday of every month, at Chapter Hall, Masonic Temple, Douglas street. Sojourning companions cordially invited. R. LANGLEY, 1-1y Scribe K.

FAR WEST LODGE, No. 1,
Regular convention every Friday evening at Knights of Pythias Hall, Broad street. Sojourning Knight are cordially invited to attend. R. PFERDNER, oct9 E. of R. & S.

ST. ANDREW'S & CALEDONIAN
Society meets in their own hall, Blanchard St., on the first Friday in every month. All Scotchmen are invited to join. R. C. SMITH Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. MARY MACNEILL.
Diseases of women and children. Office: 90 Douglas Street. ju21 3m

PROF. TOTTENHAM,
Rheumatism and Neuralgia Specialist.
Toothache cured at once without pain for 50 cents. Daily at his residence, No. 56 Pandora Street. City Agents:—Thos. Shotbolt, Druggist, Johnson St.; C. E. Jones, Druggist, 36 Government Street; R. J. Atwood, Druggist, Douglas Street.

PIANOS TUNED.
JAMES SHERIDAN,
Of thirty years standing in the City. Pianos, Organs and all kinds of Musical Instruments thoroughly tuned, regulated and repaired.
Address—Room 3, Gospel Hall, Oriental Avenue, between Yates and Johnson Streets.

QUEENS MARKET.
L. GOODACRE,
Government street, Victoria, B. C., wholesale and retail Butcher, Contractor by appointment to Her Majesty's Royal Navy.

A. & W. WILSON,
PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS
Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 736

MRS. McGREGOR,
MIDWIFE,
137 Cormorant Street.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that we have deposited with the Minister of Public Works plan of a wharf upon our property situated at Telegraph Bay, together with a description of the site; and that we have also deposited duplicates of the said plan and description with the Registrar-General for the Province of British Columbia. Notice is further given that, one month after date, we shall apply to the Governor-in-Council for his approval of the said plans.
R. P. RITHET & CO. (Ltd.)
Victoria, May 30th, 1893. my31-1m

AMUSEMENTS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO., Ld.

Dominion Day
Excursion to Vancouver

STR. PREMIER will leave Victoria for Vancouver, Friday, June 30th, at 11 p.m.
STR. ISLANDER leaves Victoria for Vancouver, at 9 a.m., Saturday July 1st.

FARE for Round Trip, $3.00,
Good on either boat. Tickets good to return on Sunday, July 2nd.

Tickets and Berths Now on Sale.

Premier will leave Vancouver on return trip at 9 p.m. Saturday, July 1st. Island r will leave at 3 30.

JNO. IRVING,
Manager.
ju28

All Aboard!

The Methodist Sunday Schools of this City will hold their
ANNUAL PICNIC
In Porter's Field, LANGFORD PLAINS, on
DOMINION DAY, JULY 1st.

First train leaves at 8.15 a.m.
A splendid programme of Athletic Sports has been arranged for the occasion.
TICKETS—For Adults 75c., Children 40c.

SOCIAL DANCE
AT VICTORIA GARDENS,
Thursday Evening
Of each week during the Summer. Admission, Gentlemen 25c., Ladies free. Music by the Brown-Richardson Orchestra. jul9-1m

First Annual Picnic,
Sons of Erin
Dominion Day
July 1st, 1893.

Benefit B. C. Benovelent Society.

The Sons of Erin Society will hold their first Annual Picnic at the CALEDONIA PARK on Dominion Day. A good programme of SPORTS will be carried on during the afternoon. A band will be in attendance. Dancing on spacious platform during afternoon and evening.

ADMISSION, Fifty Cents.
Ladies, Twenty-Five Cents.
Children, under Ten years, Free.

The St. Andrew's and Caledonian Society
Will hold their
ANNUAL CATHERING
—AT—
CALEDONIAN PARK, BEACON HILL,
—ON—
Tuesday, 4th July.

The programme will consist of the Caledonian Games of Auld Scotia, the latest amusing novelty races, races for amateurs only, for which handsome Gold and Silver Medals are offered; and a grand tug-of-war.
In the evening Dancing on the spacious platform will take place. The platform will be greatly improved and the best of music furnished.
The Grounds will be splendidly decorated, and during the evening illuminated. Refreshments can be had on the grounds.
Programmes of Sports, etc., will be published in a few days. Every lady on entering the Grounds will receive a ticket for the grand Tombola, to be drawn for after the conclusion of the sports, the prizes for which will be on exhibition in the window of T. N. Hibben & Co., Government Street.
Admission, 50c. Children under 12, 25c.

EDWIN C. SMITH,
Secretary.
Je19-td

MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

Victoria Building Society.

The Thirty-third Drawing for an appropriation in connection with the above Society will be held at Sir William Wallace Hall, Broad street, (opposite View Street), on Wednesday, the 28th June, 1893, at 8 p.m.
See that your shares are in good standing.
By order
A. ST. G. FLINT,
Secretary.
Shares can be had by applying to the Secretary, at his office, 46 Fort Street. ju23-td

DRAWING.

The 67th drawing for an appropriation in the Vancouver Island Building Society will be held in Sir William Wallace Society's hall, Broad street, on Tuesday, the 27th June, 1893, at 8 p.m.
See that your shares are not in arrears.
By order,
B. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.
ju20-td.

CHOICE ROSES

In bloom
Of the Very Best Varieties.

ORDERS TAKEN NOW FOR FALL DELIVERY

A. OHLSON,
Oakland Nursery,
P.O. Box 559. VICTORIA, B. C.

Cut Roses at 146 Government St.

THE DOUGLAS HOUSE,
5 Gordon St., Victoria.

This first-class Private Family Boarding House, centrally situated, within extensive grounds, is open under new management for guests by the day, week or month at moderate rates. A few table boarders can be accommodated. may1-3m

THE DAILY TIMES

Published every afternoon except Sunday, by the
Victoria Times Printing and Publishing Company, Limited;
At No. 37 Yates street, near Government, Victoria, B. C.

SUBSCRIPTION:
Delivered by carrier in any part of the city, per week.....25 cts.
By mail to any part of the world, per year.....$10 00

THE WEEKLY TIMES
Is published every Friday morning, and mailed to any part of Canada, the United States or Great Britain for $2 00 per annum, paid in advance.

DAILY ADVERTISING RATES:
CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS, such as To Let, Wanted, etc., etc., one cent per word per insertion.
NOTICES of Births, Marriages and Deaths free. Deaths with funeral announcements, $1 50.
SPECIAL NOTICES, set in minion, the type used for general reading, and placed in reading columns, 25c a line for first insertion and 12 1-2 cents each subsequent insertion. Set in nonpareil type (this size) and placed under the heading of "Special Notices," 12 1-2 cents for first insertion and 6 cents for each subsequent insertion.
Theatrical notices, legal advertisements, political announcements, and all advertisements of a special class, and not included in the above, 10 cents a line first insertion and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.
Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted until ordered out. Address
THE TIMES P. & P. COMPANY,
WM. TEMPLEMAN Manager.

The Daily Times.

THE HOME RULE SITUATION.

The return of the Gladstonian candidate at the Pontefract bye-election shows that there is no such reaction in England against home rule as some people affect to believe. The constituency is a very close one. At the general election the Hon. Rowland Winn, Conservative, was returned in Pontefract by a majority of 40, and when he succeeded to the peerage M. Reckitt, a Liberal, was elected by a majority of 63. Now the latter has been succeeded by Mr. Nussey, another Gladstonian, whose majority was 32. Seeing the closeness of the constituency, and deluding themselves with the idea of a "reaction" against Mr. Gladstone, the Conservatives held high hopes of recapturing the seat, and they put forth every effort to that end. The untoward result must be correspondingly disappointing. Gladstone has plenty of difficulties to contend with, but evidently he has not to reckon among these any great change in temper of the English people. The loss to the Liberals of the Linlithgow seat has been interpreted as a sign that Scotland was ready to "go back on" the Grand Old Man. It was certainly a discouraging loss, but there is good reason to believe that it was due to the feeling aroused over the question of church disestablishment and the bitter hostility to Gladstone which the "Auld Kirk" ministers are calling up. Of course the loss of a seat is a loss, whether caused by reaction against home rule or by opposition to disestablishment, and it may be that this latter question will operate somewhat extensively against the Liberals in Scotland in the event of another general election being held in the near future. Even with this disadvantage, if Mr. Gladstone should be compelled to appeal to the country again he can well entertain good hope of victory, because his fight will in that case be against the tyranny and injustice of the privileged order. The Tories, we fear, will have to fall back upon the ghoulish hope that the great Liberal leader's life may come to an end before his work is accomplished, and even in that event they are most likely to suffer disappointment. Mr. Gladstone's death might delay the final success of home rule for a time, but the cause which he has brought so far forward will inevitably triumph in the end.

MR. LAURIER'S SPEECH.

The Times gives its readers to-day an opportunity of reading a full report of Mr. Laurier's speech at the Liberal convention. The speech was, of course, a notable one for the reason that it was made by the Liberal leader to the assembled delegates of the party; but those who read the report will be apt to judge that it is also notable in itself on account of both its matter and its manner. As Mr. Laurier is expected to visit this province in the course of a month or two the interest attaching to his utterances is all the greater. About Mr. Laurier's personal strength in the east there has been no doubt in any sensible person's mind, but the convention gave evidence more than usually striking of the esteem in which he is held and the enthusiasm with which Liberals all over the country regard his leadership. We believe only one Conservative newspaper has been foolish enough to assert, or rather hint, that there is any dissatisfaction in the Liberal ranks over the personality of the leader. That one exception is the Empire, and after the many displays of gross stupidity made by the chief organ this one will not cause much surprise.

According to a Montreal dispatch, Premier Blair of New Brunswick, while in that city on his way home from the Ottawa convention, predicted a general revival of Liberalism as a result of the recent organization of the Maritime Liberals at Ottawa. Hon. H. R. Emerson, minister of public works of New Brunswick, is also hopeful of a maritime revolution against the Thompson Government. Emerson attributes the great Liberal losses during the last contest to a lack of organization. The maritime provinces have perhaps more cause than any of the others to revolt against Conservative rule, because its disastrous effects are more plainly apparent there. It is hardly to be expected that the people down by the Atlantic shore will always be content to see their members remaining stationary and their country practically stagnant.

Though not altogether pleased with the Liberal party in general, the Winnipeg Free Press declares that on the trade and tariff questions "there is no doubt the Liberal convention has met the expectation of the country." Perhaps the News-Advertiser will kindly make a note of this.

Chicago's Snobbery.

Canadians are grinning at us, and indulging in side remarks about the fuss Chicagoans are making over the female relative of the ruler of a third-class power. They are justified in making comparisons between our practices and our preaching. Chicago has made a consummate ass of itself in its welcome to Eulalia. Beginning with Veragua it put society on guard, and the great unwashed witnessed a spectacle the counterpart of which in another country would have furnished material for American derision and republican sermons on the baseness and unmanliness of belly-crawling before royalty or blue blood of any sort. With the advent of the pretty little cigarette smoker from Spain—with an attachment in the shape of a husband—Chicago became the storm centre of snobbery, throbbing with the life of toadyism. The city as represented by society and Hobart Chatfield-Taylor turned itself into a very humble admirer of Eulalia, and scarcely anything that was genuinely American marked the welcome accorded her. To kiss the hand of a princess of this brand was an insult to the best citizenship. To glorify her as a woman purer and nobler than the best of the native production was tantamount to a lowering of our own colors. Small wonder that Canadians are poking fun at us! If we keep on in this way, under the guidance of the Chatfield-Taylors and the perfumed gentry of the inner circle, the veriest rake from Europe will expect us to bend the knee to him the moment he alights from one of Sir George Pullman's cars. Have we become ashamed, after all, of our republicanism and all that the term implies?—Chicago Canadian-American.

Artificial Marble.

In nature, marble is made out of chalk by water, which percolates through the chalky deposits, dissolves the chalk particle by particle, and crystalizes it, mountain pressure solidifying it. It has been found that similar results may be accomplished by chemical means. First, slices of chalk are dipped into a color bath, staining them with tints that will imitate any kind of marble known. For this purpose the same mineral stains are used as are employed in nature. For example, to produce counterfeit "verde antique," oxide of copper is utilized. In like manner, green, pink, black and other coloring are obtained. Next, the chalk slices go into another bath, by which they are hardened and crystalized, coming out, to all intents and purposes, real marble.

MERCIER'S LATEST.

An Incendiary Address at the St. Jean Baptiste Celebration.

Montreal, June 26.—The French-Canadians celebrated the anniversary of St. Jean Baptiste by a big procession yesterday. A large number of visitors from New England and other parts of the country took part in the demonstration. The streets in the French quarter were embellished with the tri-color, American flags and the Maple Leaf Canadian emblem. The procession was composed of the various sections of the St. Jean Baptiste Society, the Roman Catholic societies of the city, and delegations from all parts of the United States. Fifteen thousand people marched in the procession to Notre Dame church, where Archbishop Fabre celebrated high mass.

A most sensational feature of the anniversary, which was also the 250th anniversary of the founding of Montreal, is an address issued to the French-Canadians and all Roman Catholics by Count Honore Mercier, ex-premier of the province of Quebec. He refers in inflammatory language to the aggressions of the English majority in Canada, which he claims is violating treaties and laws with audacity. English tyranny is seen in Canada by (to use Mr. Mercier's words):

"The abolition of the French language, by exile and confiscation, by political scaffolds and inhuman execution of young men whose crimes have been to love their country too well; by the expulsion from Acadia of men, women and children; by laying waste our fields; by robbing and plundering our farmers—defenceless as they all were—and at last by the execution of Louis Riel. History tells us what British fair play, as understood by the fanatics of the nation, means; by the butchery of Joan of Arc, the noble heroine, burned alive at Rouen by the English; by the blowing from the cannon's mouth of prisoners of war in India; by England's refusal to grant home rule to Ireland; by her arbitrary laws, whereby Irish Catholics were obliged to pay tithes to Protestant ministers."

Mr. Mercier warns his compatriots that the only remedy against English oppression is the union of all French Canadians and all Catholics, and that if they do not combine to protect themselves both their nationality and their religion will be done away with. The address is being widely circulated throughout the province and is creating a great sensation, as it is thought it will make the breach between the English and French in the province of Quebec wider than ever.

Marine News.

Collier Romulus passed up to Nanaimo this morning for coal.

Collier San Benita passed Flattery at noon, bound to Tacoma.

The Wallu Walla passed the collier Romulus at Cape Blanco. The latter will be here probably to-night. She is on the way to Nanaimo for coal.

Self, Self, Self,

sealing Jam Jars at Russell & McDonald's.

Some new shades in plain ingrain Wallpapers with deep borders at Weiler Bros. *

—At our disposal on Hillside avenue we have two two-story houses on the installment plan at cost.
PAGE & WINNETT.

Razors and shaving materials of best Sheffield make at Fox's, 78 Government street. Satisfaction guaranteed. *

Linerusta Walton and Lignomur for wall decorating, a perfect imitation of carved wood, at Weiler Bros. *

They Are in Want

of customers for their ladies' $1.50 Oxford shoes at Russell & McDonald's.

AT WORK ON ASSESSMENTS

The Court of Revision Begins Work on Assessment Appeals.

SEVERAL SUBSTANTIAL REDUCTIONS

Assessor Northcott's Valuations Are Sustained in Many Cases, While in Others Cuts Are Made—The Court Hard at Work All Day.

The court of revision on city assessments began work this morning with over 250 appeals from assessments.

Louis Vigelius got the assessment on three lots at Spring Ridge reduced from $2050 to $1000.

Mrs. Lee filed 11 separate petitions against assessments on property in different parts of the city. She agreed to let the assessment stand on her city lots. The assessment on her farm lots at Fowl Bay was reduced 20 per cent.

Senator Macdonald appealed from the assessment of the Douglas House property. The assessment was $19,590. The property he valued at $15,000. The court reduced the assessment to $17,000.

B. W. Pearse secured a reduction of the assessment on his property on the Fernwood Road to last year's figure, $21,050. This was a reduction of $4000.

Mrs. Eliza Miller claimed that her lots on Jubilee avenue assessed, corner lot $650 and inside lots $550 was excessive. Ald. Baker and Styles thought that $500 for the corner lot and $450 for the inside lots was fair valuation. Mayor Beaven and Ald. Belyea were of opinion that the assessor's valuation was fair. The reduction of assessment was lost in the negative vote.

John Weiler appealed against the assessment of his lot on the corner of Broughton and Broad streets. The assessor's valuation was $20,200. The owner though $15,200 a proper valuation. Assessor Northcott said that other property in the vicinity was assessed higher and no appeals had been entered. Appeal not granted.

Christopher Farrington appeared in person to appeal against the assessed value of his property on Dansdowne Road, Cedar Hill. Two acres were assessed at $500 each. Mr. Farrington contended that $600 an acre was the actual cash value and that he would sell them for that. Assessor Northcott said that Mr. Farrington had been offered $2000 an acre. Assessment stood.

Wing On appealed against the assessment on upper Cormorant street property. No one appeared for Wing On. Ald. Belyea moved that the appeal be dismissed. Ald. Styles would like to give everyone an opportunity. There were over 200 appeals and the appellants could not all be in attendance in one day. Case laid over.

John K. Gresham had his lot at the head of Johnson street assessed for $1100. He claimed $800 a fair valuation. Assessment reduced to $1000.

Court adjourned till 2 o'clock.

Hon. Mr. De Cosmos appealed against the assessment of his lots on Broad street and Pandora avenue. The assessed value of the whole was $34,000. Mr. De Cosmos said that he had purchased the property for $30,000. There was a stream of dirty water running through his property and that deteriorated it. The improvements were assessed at $12,000. The court were going to reduce this assessment to $10,000. Mr. De Cosmos objected to any less reduction than $4,000 on the whole and he walked out of the room. Assessment stood.

Mr. Shotbolt objected to the assessment of his lots on Frederick street. A road intersected three of the lots. The assessment was cut down 50 per cent. in some cases and in others 20 per cent.

Capt. Collister said that the assessed value of his seven lots was excessive. The lots are situate in block A of the Work estate. The assessment was reduced from $700 to $500 in two of the lots and from $1200 to $1000 on one

The assessment on Mr. Bowman's property on Fort street where the brewery stands was assessed at $3,000
ery stands was $3,000, and improvements $400. Assessment on building reduced 50 per cent.

PROSPECTS OF A GOOD RUN.

More Salmon in the Skeena Than There Was Last Year.

The Skeena river cannerymen are well satisfied with the present prospects. The run of salmon is very good, being better than it was this time last year. The canneries have already packed about 500 cases each. Mr. R. Cunningham, who came down from the north this morning, is well pleased with the run. He says business is lively along the coast. There is plenty of work and men to do it.

Mr. John Cunningham, postmaster at old Methakatla, also came down on the Louise. The old village is always deserted at this time of the year, the Indians being off fishing. They had a very prosperous winter although the trouble among the Indians put a stop to hunting for a time. After the excitement, however, the Indians went to work to make up for lost time. The Kitkatlahs made a particularly good catch of seals and did well on other hunting expeditions.

Mr. J. N. Adams, of Loring, Alaska, also came down. He made the trip from Loring to Simpson, where he joined the Louise, in a sloop. Mr. Adams has been in Alaska off and on for several years, representing the Cutting Packing Company, of San Francisco. He conducted the firm's store at Loring until it was closed on account of the "combine." In the quiet seasons Mr. Adams went out on prospecting trips and in this way visited almost every portion of Alaska. During his stay south he will endeavor to form a company to work a quartz claim which he has located near Loring. The claim consists of an island which is one immense lump of quartz. He will leave for San Francisco in a few days.

The Louise had a very pleasant trip. She passed the steam schooner Worlock in Millbank Sounds and the steamer Queen in Johnston Straits. She brought as passengers: Miss Hall, R. Cunningham, John Cunninghant, J. N. Adams, Rev. Stephenson, J. E. Wilson and a number of Indians. Her cargo consisted principally of furs and skins.

OFF TO THE ORIENT.

The Japan Carried Away a Good Freight and a Fair List of Passengers.

The steamship Empress of Japan, in command of Chief Officer Monserrat, R. N. R., who replaced Captain Lee temporarily, arrived off the outer wharf at 10:30 last night, outward bound. The steamer Maude acted as tender, taking 30 Chinese from here to the side of the ships. The Japan carried away a very good freight and the following passengers:

Saloon passenger list—Mr. D. H. Bates, jr., New York; C. F. Bostwick, New York; Mr. G. R. Brewis, Toronto; Mrs. T. J. Church, New York; Dr. A. McL. Hamilton, New York; Mr. L. McL. Hamilton, New York; M. K. Kigyoska, Japan; Dr. W. T. Lusk, New York; Mr. W. C. Lusk, New York; the three Misses Lusk, New York; Rev. A. R. Macduff, Ashcroft; Mr. A. H. Marsh, Toronto; Rev. J. E. and Mrs. Moore and child, Lendai, Japan; Mr. E. Meregalli, Italy; Mr. R. O. McCullough, Toronto; Mr. J. A. McDonough, Toronto; Mr. G. R. McDonough, Toronto; Mr. T. W. McKay, Ottawa; M. H. A. McNear, New York; Mr. T. Okohiaski, Japan; Mr. R. S. Rayner, Montreal; Mr. A. C. Schomberg, Shanghai; Dr. J. E. Stillwell, New York; Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Swaney, Pittsburg; Mr. Wilson, New York.

OUR EXHIBITION.

Meeting of Directors—Indications of a Very Successful Show.

The directors of the agricultural society met last night in the secretary's office and discussed arrangements for the exhibition, which will be held about the middle of August. President Ellis occupied the chair and there was a good attendance of directors.

Mr. Renouf presented a report from the sports committee, which was given further time to prepare a programme, to include bicycle races and probably a gymkana.

The appointment of a superintendent was left in abeyance for the present, as was also the question of music during the show. These and other matters of detail will be attended to at next meeting of the board.

The printing committee was instructed to procure the necessary printing and to advertise the exhibition. The expenditures for this, as well as for other purposes in connection with the exhibition, it was pointed out would require to be within the means of the association and the probable revenue, while at the same time large enough to accomplish the object, which was to make the show a success financially as well as otherwise.

The president reported that he had spoken to a number of the manufacturers of the city in respect to exhibits, and had been promised hearty co-operation. Messrs. Pendray, the Albion Iron Works, The Canada Paint Works, Wilson Bros., and others have promised large displays.

The meeting was adjourned until Friday evening to receive reports of subcommittees, when the date of the exhibition will be definitely fixed and final arrangements perfected.

SHOULD BE INSPECTED.

Dangerous Boilers Ready to Blow Up at Any Minute.

"Are those boilers ever inspected?" asked a Victoria business man yesterday afternoon. He referred to a rickety old boiler that supplies the power for running a wood-sawing machine. "If they are not, they should be, as should all stationary boilers," he said. "I have seen many of them that look as though they were ready to blow up at any minute and kill everybody that is anywhere near them."

It had to be admitted that there was no such officer as a stationary boiler inspector, although many of the boilers and engines are presided over by men who have no knowledge of machinery. The large factories are insured in guarantee companies, who send an inspector around every month or so to see that the boilers are in good repair, but there are many boilers that are never inspected.

Jars, Jars, Jars,

Jam Jars at Russell & McDonald's.

Gospel Address.

A gospel address by Mr. Edwin Arrowsmith of England will take place this evening in the Y. M. C. A. rooms, Broad street, at 8 p. m. You are cordially invited. *

Astor on Annexation.

Chicago, June 26.—John Jacob Astor and wife arrived at Auditorium hotel yesterday morning. After breakfast they went to the fair. Mr. Astor's road cleaning machine is on exhibition in the machinery department. "I came to Chicago to see the fair," said Mr. Astor, "and I shall endeavor to do so systematically. I recently spent some time in Canada, mostly in Montreal, and I became very favorably impressed with the annexation idea. I am heartily in favor of joining the two countries. I was a short time ago asked to assist financially in sending a committee to Canada to circulate a petition asking for annexation. I, of course, consented, but I think the movement towards union should be begun on the Canadian side."

Mason's patent reliable Fruit Jars and Jellies in all sizes at Weiler Bros. *

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The Best Blood Purifier, LANGLEY'S Sarsaparilla

TABLED FOR ONE WEEK.

City Council Refuses to End the Telephone Pole Dispute.

THE COMPANY DESIRE CERTAIN FAVORS

The Powers of the Council—Surface Drains Contract Let and the Money to Meet Them Appropriated From the Surface Drainage Fund.

The council did not finish the telephone pole dispute last evening but tabled it for a week. It is very likely the council will wait until it gets a written contract that the city wires shall be allowed to be placed on the poles. There was a full meeting of the council with the exception of Ald. McTavish.

The minutes of last meeting were taken as read and adopted. Ald. Belyea's by-law to amend the street by-law was finally adopted.

The finance committee presented a report recommending the payment of sums reaching the total of $1,054.50. It took the usual course. A similar report for $72 used in the purchase of city maps was treated in the same way.

The finance committee also recommended the appropriation of $32,183.85 from the surface drainage fund to cover the contracts recently awarded, and to be paid when due.

Ald. Belyea called attention to the fact that there was nothing on the records of the council yet showing that the contracts had been let. The report of the special committee on the contracts was therefore read first and adopted, and the report of the finance committee was favorably acted upon.

Ald. McKillican said there was an unsigned requisition upon which he desired some information. It was as to the cost of the inquiry into the affairs of the tramway when it was proposed to buy the line. He desired to know what amount had been fixed as the limit, if any.

Ald. Miller said that no sum had been specified, but the expenses had been kept down to $500. Ald. Belyea said he understood that the matter was not to cost over $500. The matter will be passed upon by the committee, most likely.

The mayor brought up the telephone pole dispute and Ald. Belyea submitted the following resolution:

Whereas on the first day of June instant a resolution of this council was passed, approving generally of the action of the Victoria and Esquimalt Telephone Company, Limited, in and about the erection of certain telephone poles for the purpose of carrying on their business operations in the City of Victoria;

And Whereas the Honorable Amor De Cosmos (alleging that he is the owner of certain lots on Government street in the said city known as lots numbers 533 and 534, according to the official plan of the said city referred to in the tracing annexed to this resolution and marked with the letter "A," has complained that the erection of certain of the said telephone poles in front of the said lots will unduly obstruct and interfere with the enjoyment of his property aforesaid;

And whereas in consequence of such complaint this council appointed the 12th day of June, 1893, for the hearing of the said complaint;

And whereas in pursuance of such appointment, the said the Honorable Amor De Cosmos has appeared before this council on the said 12th day of June, 1893, and has caused his complaint to be formally presented, and this council has on the 15th, 21st and 26th days of June, 1893, heard evidence adduced on behalf of the said Amor De Cosmos and the said company;

Now therefore, in pursuance of the premises and upon hearing the evidence adduced on behalf of the said the Honorable Amor De Cosmos and the Victoria and Esquimalt Telephone Company, Limited, and what was alleged by Mr. Richards, of counsel for the said the Honorable Amor De Cosmos, and Mr. Bodwell, of counsel for the said the Victoria and Esquimalt Telephone Company, Limited,; be it resolved that this council declares that the erection of the telephone poles already prepared for that purpose by the Victoria and Esquimalt Telephone Company, Limited, on Government street, in the said city in front of lots numbers 533 and 534 according to the official map of the city of Victoria in the places indicated and marked in the annexed tracing with the figures "1" and "2," and the stretching of wires and appliances for telephoning thereon is necessary and expedient in the interests of the inhabitants of the said city, and this council in so far as their consent and approval is necessary, and acting in that behalf in pursuance of the provisions of subsection 3 of section 1 of the Victoria and Esquimalt Telephone Company's Act, 1892, hereby approves of the opening of the street, and the erection of the said telephone poles at the several points or places indicated by the figures "1" and "2" on the said tracing hereto annexed marked "A," and also approves of the stretching of all wires and appliances thereon which may be necessary or convenient for the purpose of carrying on the business operations of the said the Victoria and Esquimalt Telephone Company, Limited.

Ald. Belyea believed the resolution covered the matter fully. It was in the courts now and needed to be dealt with as technical matters are. There might be defects in the resolution, but he believed it would stand.

Ald. Baker declared he was in hearty accord with Ald. Belyea, except that he believed a rider should be added to it, to give the city a right to use the poles for any wires they might desire to put up.

Ald. Belyea said the resolution referred to only two poles. All the poles were covered by a previous resolution. He objected to any amendment.

Ald. Baker pressed the matter, saying that he was surprised at Ald. Belyea's stand.

Ald. McKillican thought the amendment was inopportune. The city would be given its rights.

Ald. Baker declared he wanted no promises, and Ald. Miller moved the resolution be tabled until the city got a written guarantee from the company as to its rights. The councilmen knew the present members of the company, but they did not know their successors for all time.

Ald. Styles was in favor of what Ald. Miller proposed. He wanted to go farther and place a limit on the time in which the poles were to be put up.

Ald. Henderson said the injunction had been extended for two weeks and there was no need of haste. He, too, wanted the guarantee from the company, and now was the proper time to get it. They should not depend upon promises but secure a written contract. He did not favor any rider to the resolution. It would do the company serious injury.

Ald. Miller moved that the resolution be tabled for a week and Ald. Baker seconded the motion. Ald. Bragg spoke in favor of protecting the interests of the city.

Ald. Belyea said he recognized the hopelessness of passing his resolution to-night. It would only cause a week's delay, however, and would not seriously affect the company. He had, however, to say that he had heard things around the table that surprised him. "The legislature gave the company the right to put up their poles, and the city has only the right to fix the place to put them."

This statement seemed to displease the aldermen. Ald. Miller made some reference to Ald. Belyea as the "chief justice of the board."

After same discussion on order and its enforcement, Ald. Belyea resumed. He repeated his last statement and said it was foolishness to try to impose any conditions on the company, or take away anything given to the company by the legislature. They were wasting their superabundance of wind. The only question at issue was the locality of the poles. All others had been settled.

Ald. Baker made some remarks and Ald. Belyea said if he (Beker) was insinuating that he (Belyea) was acting as attorney for the company he (Baker) was saying what was false. There was a little disorder, but things soon resumed their normal pace.

Ald. Munn, who came in during the discussion and had examined the resolution, said there were things in it that were hard pills to swallow.

The motion of Ald. Miller to table was finally carried. After it was over Ald. Miller said that it was the practice among aldermen to express opinions freely when a vote adverse to them was taken. That was out of order and should be stopped. The mayor agreed with him and quoted the rules.

An invitation to attend the picnic and games of the St. Andrews and Caledonian society on July 4th was accepted with thanks.

Requests from the Sons of Erin and B. C. Benevolent Society asking for the use of the electric light at the Sons of Erin benefit for the Benevolent Society on Dominion Day were granted. His worship will, as requested, act as patron for the picnic and pall at the Caledonian grounds.

H. P. Johnson, T. N. Miller, W. V. Winsley and E. Temple all applied for the position of clerk of the police court. Their applications were tabled. Albert Wills, Wm. Humpheries, John Anderson and J. A. Thomas presented applications for the position of inspector of surface drains. After a long discussion they, too, were tabled.

W. Ridgway Wilson submitted a propsition for securing sewerage for the new Ames, Holden & Co. building. Ald. Henderson moved that Mr. Flumerfelt be granted permission to open the street and build a sewer to connect with the Wharf street main. It will be at his own expense if he accepts the offer, and the city engineer will supervise the work.

Supt. Johnson submitted a report showing that the market had earned $91.90 in the last month. It was adopted.

A letter from H. V. Small, writing for the minister of agriculture, was read. It set forth that the minister had fully discussed with his colleagues the request of Victoria that the Dominion government bear a portion of the small-pox epidemic expenses, and in reply would state that the government could not see its way clear to do so.

The mayor thought it funny that the minister had discussed the matter with his fellow ministers. When the two cabinet ministers were here they said they had heard nothing about it at all. The letter was received and the mayor will further act in the matter.

David Blanfield preferred charges against the poundkeeper, which the pound committee will investigate. Ald. Belyea and Ald. Baker reported that they had heard many complaints against the poundkeeper.

Lewis Lewis of Cowichan, not Victoria, was submitted to the Old Folks' Home. The provincial government will pay for his keeping. Ald. McKillican made a plea for the admission of Hugh McKinley. His case will be considered.

A. J. Bechtal wrote complaining that the Rock Bay bridge encroaches upon his property. The street committee will report on the matter.

Young Bros., wrote saying that they had paid the sum of $575 for sewers and asking for some consideration in the matter at the hands of the city. It was moved by Ald. McKillican that the writers be informed that the council has no such funds on hand.

Ald. Belyea asked if there was any understanding as to reimbursement. The mayor said there was no such understanding; in fact, just the opposite was understood.

Ald. Henderson said it was a matter which some council would have to settle. It was a debt that would at some time have to be paid. Despite the understanding it was only just to pay the bill. The motion of Ald. McKillican carried.

The following letter from the secretary of the Agricultural Association, addressed to the mayor and board of aldermen, was read:

"Referring to the vote of a bonus of $3,000 to the B. C. Agricultural Association to pay off the deficit on last year's exhibition, the board of management desire to thank you for the same, and would be glad to know when the fund will be available to draw upon, as they are anxious to get all old acounts cleared up as soon as possible. Awaiting the favor of your early reply," etc.

Ald. Belyea called attention to the fact that the money was not voted to clear off last year's debts.

Ald. Miller moved that Mr. Bainbridge be informed that the vote was not for last year. The motion prevailed, and the council adjourned at 10:50.

It is Perfectly Safe

to say that Russell & McDonald are unequalled for low priced boots and shoes.

San Francisco Steamers.

The Walla Walla arrived from San Francisco this morning her trip being lengthened by strong head winds. She brought 100 passengers and a full load of freight. There were 174 tons for Victoria. The City of Puebla leaves for the south to-morrow.

He Will Appeal.

In the police court Samuel, Indian, charged with stealing a sealskin, value $11, was remanded until Wednesday. Billy Kelly, Indian, convicted of having a bottle of whiskey in his possession, was fined $25. Daniel Adams, lumberman, was mulcted in the sum of $25 for refusing to pay the revenue tax of his employees. Mr. Adams said in court that he intended to appeal.

Will Go to Saanich.

Rev. Father Vullings, who recently came to this diocese from the old country, will most likely be detailed by Bishop Lemmens to take the church at Saanich. The matter has not yet been fully determined. Father Vullings left this morning on a visit to Comox. Rev. Father Laterme left to-day for Alberni, where he will spend three weeks. His recreation is earned after a year's hard work at St. Louis hospital.

Held as a Suspect.

The guards at the Albert Head quarantine station found Rev. Ellison of Metchosin within the limits of the grounds on Saturday and kept him in for a few days. The reverend gentleman has taken quite an interest in the institution and once had occasion to write to the press on the subject. He was making an official inspection of the hospital when the guards came in upon him. It was probably a pleasure to do their sworn duty and hold him as a suspect. All of the Mogul's passengers who were held at the hospital have been discharged.

Three Trips on the 4th July.

As compared with our electric car rates the charge of 50 cents for the round trip to Angeles on the 4th of July by the palatial steamer Islander is just half of the electric car rates, counting distance distance for distance. A little over one cent a mile is striking a cut in rates that the public should appreciate, as it places within reach of all a delightful trip on the water, and the three trips arranged for establishes for the day a ferry connection with our nearest neighbor that in a very short time will doubtless become a daily occurrence.

SHORT LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—Sunset Lodge, K. of P., meets to-night.

—Calvary Baptist church strawberry social this evening.

—Installation of officers of the Y.M.I. next Monday night.

—Water service is being laid to the new isolation hospital.

—The ladies of St. John's Church Guild will hold a bazaar in the fall.

—Full dress parade of the Uniform rank, K. of P., on Thursday evening.

—Pride of the Ridge Lodge, C.O.O.F, gave a successful entertainment last night.

—A pleasant strawberry social was held at Metropolitan Methodist church last night.

—Parade of No. 2 Fattery to-night. Greatcoats will be served to all not having them.

—The funeral of the late David Goodsir will take place from his late home, Lansdowne road on Wednesday.

—The members of Epworth League Centennial Methodist church debated on the injuriousness of tobacco last night.

—Local Orange lodges go to Nanaimo on July 12th to celebrate the Battle of the Boyne. The Joan has been chartered.

—Ottaway Lodge, Sons of St. George, held a supper and concert last night. Several visiting members of the order were present.

—A smoker threw a lighted cigar upon Rock Bay bridge last night. A few minutes afterwards the bridge was on fire. The blaze was put out by passers-by.

—The Victoria City Band will play at the Sons of Erin picnic on Dominion Day. Lieut.-Governor and Mrs. Dewdney will attend. The sports will begin at 2 p.m.

—Ten sets of the most desirable plans for ward schools were picked out by the school trustees last night. At another meeting the plans to be accepted will be selected from these. The committee on sites reported progress, and asked and was granted further time.

—J. A. Spence, the agent of a Ceylon tea company, has been making arrangements to secure a supply of tea boxes made of the Douglas fir. Hitherto they have obtained their supply from Japan, but the government of that country has prohibited the export of boxes, and the Ceylon tea growers are now turning their attention to British Columbia.

Spencer's Summer Sale

Will Continue

Monday and Tuesday Only.

Boys' Suits.
Girl's Galatea & Serge, Trimmed Braid.
Ladies' Capes---New this season.
Ladies' Spring Jackets and Mantles.
All will be marked at prices that will clear.

D. SPENCER,
Government Street.

Jam, Jam, Jam.

Jars at Russell & McDonald's.

A Magnificent Trip.

A basket picnic to Angeles on the 4th will afford a splendid outing to every one. The trip across and back is worth twice the money that the management intend charging.

Mr. Arrowsmith's Meeting.

Mr. Edwin Arrowsmith arrived from Vancouver by the Empress of Japan last evening and is the guest of Mrs. J. D. Pemberton. This evening at 8 o'clock he will deliver an address in the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. He has issued a cordial invitation to the public to attend.

Hospital Meetings.

A meeting of the directors of the Jubilee Hospital will be held to-morrow evening at Yates, Jay & Russell's office. On Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock the annual general meeting of the subscribers to the institution will be held at the city hall.

How to Get "Sunlight" Pictures

Send 25 "Sunlight" soap wrappers (wrapper bearing the words "Why Does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man?") to Lever Brothers, Limited, 43 Scott street, Toronto, Ont., and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and will only cost 1c. postage to send in the wrappers, if you leave the ends open. Write your address carefully.

Provincial Voters.

Male residents in the province for one year, who are twenty-one years of age and British subjects, are entitled to registration for voters. As there will be a general election within the next 12 months, it is important that every person who has a right to the franchise should place himself in a position to exercise it when the opportunity offers. The process of registration is very simple. Blank forms are furnished by Mr. Harvey Coombes, registrar, whose office is in the court house, Bastion square. For the convenience of workingmen, who may be unable to visit the court house during office hours, blanks are kept in the Times office, where they may be obtained up to seven o'clock p. m. Bruce's cigar store, corner of Yates and Douglas streets, is also provided with registration papers. There is no fee. With these facilities for registration, the name of every person entitled to a vote should be on the list before the next election. An important fact to remember is that names must be registered two months before an election to complete the qualification.

Subject to Trances.

The young lady who was found to be unconscious at one of the James Bay tramcars last evening was in the same condition this morning. She is subject to trances, having been in one for several weeks last summer.

Not the Truth.

Warden John, of the Provincial Jail, says that the statement in the morning paper that Dr. Richardson told him several hours before Day escaped that things looked as if he were going to escape is untrue. He likewise denies the other statements in the story of the escape as published in the Colonist.

Request Provisional Detention.

U. S. Consul Myers has received a dispatch from the State Department, Washington, asking him to request provisional detention of "Rev." A. R. Reams, who is charged with rape and abduction. The dispatch further states that a warrant has been issued for the arrest of Reams. It is expected that the warrant will arrive before July 7th, until which time the court ordered Reams detained. Consul Myers has made the request to the proper authorities.

"How to Cure all Skin Diseases."

Simply apply "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT." No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose, &c., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for SWAYNE'S OINTMENT. Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, Wholesale Agents. W&SW

Drink Tamilkande Tea.

The wines sold by us are pleasing to all and contain nothing injurious. California Wine Company, 55 and 57 Broad street.

I. X. L. COMPOUND

To Fruit Growers and Gardeners

Now is the time to spray your trees and destroy insect pests and have healthy fruit trees next season, by using

I. X. L. COMPOUND,

The cheapest and most effective Insecticide and Fungicide yet produced. For Sale by

NICHOLLES & RENOUF, VICTORIA, B.C.

We shall be pleased to give full explanation as to its use.
A full line of Spraying Outfits and Pruning Tools on hand.

TROUT LAKE CITY

WEST KOOTENAY, B.C.

THE ABOVE TOWNSITE IS NOW ON THE MARKET. It is situated on the North end of Trout Lake in the famous Lardeau Country, which is going to be one of the richest mining regions in America. Numerous rich claims have been found close to this Townsite, which will make it the distributing point for an immense tract of Country. It is the only level land on the North end of the Lake. The trail from Lardeau City, on Arrow Lake, to Kootenay Lake, runs through the Townsite. The owners intend to expend money on Streets and other improvements in the spring.

For the next 30 days Lots will be sold for $150 for corners, $100 for insides.

For further particulars apply to
H. ASHBY & CO., At the Head Office, Nelson, B. C.
HENRY CROFT, Victoria, B. C.

$1.50 PER PAIR

For Farmers, Mechanics and Workingmen

360 PAIRS

English Kip, Hand-Sewed Military Bluchers.
Bargains like these are like angels' visits,
"Few and far between."

A. B. ERSKINE,
Corner Government and Johnson Streets.

S. A. STODDART,
The New Watchmaker and Jeweller,
68½ Yates Street.
Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c
New Main Springs, 75c.
Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1.25,
And guarantees all work for 12 months. Practicle experience of over 25 years. mar1

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1,000,000 Bricks
For Sale.
$6 per M.
Hand Made.
M. HUMBER.
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Tamilkande Tea is the best.

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Our Prices
In the Window
We
Will meet any
And all
Competition.
Our Stock
Is Fresh and
Well Assorted.

Franck's Grocery,
COR. FORT & QUADRA STS.
TELEPHONE 304

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard

THE LIBERAL LEADER

His Brilliant Speech at the Convention.

ENTHUSIASM OF HIS FOLLOWERS

A Unanswerable Criticism of the Great N. P.

Its Effects Shown Up by Means of the Census—It Was Copied From the Americans and Adopted With Shouts of Loyalty—The Gerrymander Act Unfair and Unjustifiable.

Following is the full report of Hon. Mr. Laurier's speech at the Liberal convention in Ottawa:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: I could vainly seek to find adequately any words of physical effort to convey to you the sense of gratitude that I owe to those interested in the fortunes of the Liberal party for the hearty way in which you have responded to the call of this convention. (Cheers.) It is most gratifying that there should be so large a number present, and that we should have with us the leaders of Liberal thought from so many provinces of the Dominion, not only from the banner province of Ontario, but from the province of Prince Edward Island. (Cheers.) Sir, if you allow me to utter a personal thought upon this matter, I would say that proud as I am of the presence of Sir Oliver Mowat, of Premier Fielding, of Premier Blair, of Premier Peters of the little province of Prince Edward Island, of Hon. Mr. Sifton of Manitoba, if you would allow me to speak the thoughts of my heart, I would say that I value still more from a personal point of view the presence of my old friend Mr. Joly, of Lotbiniere. (Immense cheers.) Under his leadership it was my good fortune a good many years ago to serve my apprenticeship when he was leader of the opposition in the local assembly of Quebec. (Cheers.) He has told you that he had retired from public life, but when he heard the sound of the bugle he quickly fell into line. I am proud to tell you, gentlemen, that we have to-day representatives from all parts mostly of the Dominion of Canada—from the province by the Atlantic, from the valley of the St. Lawrence, from the region of the great lakes, even from the prairies of Manitoba and the Northwest. The only province which is not represented officially is the province of British Columbia, and yet to some extent it is, for this morning the chairman of the convention received the following telegram: "Although not represented, British Columbia takes warm interest in the proceedings of the Liberal convention. Sentiment here favors a policy of freer trade relations with Great Britain and her colonies, especially Australia, and reciprocity of trade with all other nations." (Applause.) Nothing like this convention has yet taken place since confederation, and to find anything of the kind or approaching it you must go back to the days of old Canada —to the famous Liberal convention which met in Toronto in 1859. And, Mr. Chairman, you will allow me the pleasure of saying that this meeting is presided over by one of the leaders of that convention in that year. Sir Oliver Mowat was one of those who helped on that occasion to shape the policy which afterwards prevailed. Sir Oliver Mowat belongs in more senses than one to the school of that great old man who to-day, under the gaze of an admiring and wondering world, is struggling against many odds to relieve a country from a regime of oppression, and to give it good government of the people. (Applause.) Time seems to have made no impression on Gladstone; his mental activity seems to increase with years. Sir Oliver Mowat, perhaps more than many others at the convention of 1859, had to deal with the difficulties that were then prevailing. Canada was suffering from severe ills at that time. These ills, however, were of a constitutional nature. For years an imperfect constitutional system had prevailed in Canada. There was the union of Lower and Upper Canada, an English and a French province, with all the disadvantages of a federal and a legislative union, and without any of the advantages. You know that the principle which was then adopted as a solution of the woes which Canada was then suffering was representation by population. This principle was gradually extended until it became the origin of confederation, until it became the means whereby the four provinces of British America were united into a confederation under sanction of the motherland, with the object that it was to extend all over the continent. We, the Liberals at this late day, are again assembled in order to discuss the present position of this country. I am glad to say that though Canada is suffering many ills and woes they do not arise from constitutional defects. I am glad to say that the constitution, though not perfect, still is such that it should command the respect and love of all Canadians. (Applause.) I want it to be known at the very outset of our proceedings that while coming here from all parts of the Dominion to discuss the political situation of the country, to remedy, if possible, the ills from which the country is suffering, we do not come here in any carping spirit, with any revolutionary words. I say we come here with our hearts full of love for our Canadian country—(applause)—with pride for its past and hope for its future. (Renewed applause.) Mr. Chairman, it is undeniable that to-day the position of Canada is not what it ought to be. In the eyes of many of us—I should say in the eyes of all of us—the position is such as to make a good many of the people of Canada feel anxious for the fate of the country. We are here to discuss the situation of our country. Whenever we meet, as we do upon this occasion, to discuss the situation of our country we are met by our opponents with a very singular objection. If we speak of the situation of the country and if we do not represent it in roseate colors we are told at once by the Conservative party that we are decrying the country. This is a very strange objection. It would mean that the party in power have the right to do anything they please, and the only thing left to the opposition is approbation. The position of the opposition under this rule would be a slavish one and it would never dare to speak the truth. There is but one answer to make to this, and that is that the truth would not be spoken at all. It were a crime undoubtedly—it were a national crime—for anyone to speak ill of his country if he spoke falsely. It would be a crime, and a great crime, if the colors under which the country is presented are not true; but I submit that it would be more a crime to conceal the truth for fear of causing fear or shame. There is but one thing to do, sir, and it is to speak the truth on every occasion. It is not, perhaps, within the bounds of human nature to expect that every page of the history of a people would be free from conflict, but I assert that a people's history will be closest to truth where you find a strong and healthy public opinion to denounce every crime and outrage. I submit every possible condition of the successes and grandeur of a people is that all moral offences should be denounced, that all crime should be denounced, and that the truth should be spoken on every occasion without fear or favor. If any one were to look at the history of the country for the past 20 years, that man must admit—and I may say here to begin with that Canada has made great and substantial progress, but, great as that progress has been, he must admit that it has not reached the legitimate expectations of the Canadian people. No man can say, I do not care to what party he belongs, that Canada has realized in these 26 years the hopes which we had 26 years ago. If our hopes had been realized the population of Canada would be at least 7,000,000 of souls. It is to-day about 5,000,000. If our hopes had been realized we would to-day have upon the soil of Canada 1,000,000 of our fellow-Canadians who are now to be found in a neighboring country. It is not too much to expect that a country like Canada, with so many resources of every description, that every child born upon the soil should remain a citizen of Canada for all his life. (Hear, hear.) When the ministers of the crown speak of this matter they affect to treat it very lightly. I submit to you that there is nothing of greater importance than this very question. Why, sir, it is a well-known fact that the growth of population is the measure in many instances of the development of a people. Not only that, but so important is it considered that, not satisfied with the natural growth of our population, we have spent thousands and millions of dollars in the last fifteen years in order to bring in immigrants. It is a matter of regret to think that, though we are spending $200,000 or $300,000 every year in order to bring in immigrants, we cannot keep our own people amongst ourselves. Is it to be supposed, is it to be expected, that if those born on the soil cannot remain attached to the soil, that this foreign population will be attached to it? Is it to be expected that if we cannot keep our own people those we bring from abroad will remain? There is only one conclusion to be arrivd at, and it is this, that if a country like Canada, which can keep and maintain a hundred millions of men, cannot keep its paltry population of 5,000,000 there must be something wrong with the policy and the government. (Applause.) The conclusion is irresistible. When the ministers of the crown deal with this question they simply deny the facts. They tell you that the country is prosperous and that there is very little emigration. There was a few days ago a meeting in Orangeville, which is situated in the county of Cardwell, and you know it has been rumored that the government were contemplating rewarding one of the faithful, that the government were contemplating removing Mr. White, the representative of Cardwell, to another sphere of usefulness, to make him the collector of customs in Montreal; but before they came to that conclusion they had heard that perhaps it would not be safe under the present circumstances to open Cardwell. Therefore they made a descent upon the faithful of Cardwell. One of the ministers who was taken up was Mr. Clarke Wallace, the controller of customs. He opened his remarks by expressing his great admiration for the beauty of the surroundings of Orangeville. He spoke in glowing terms of the appearances of prosperity of the farm houses, and of the farms, which he saw in all directions. I have no doubt that Mr. Wallace had good reason to speak thus. Orangeville is one of those places which claims to be the garden of Ontario and of Canada. Mr. Wallace said that if the "Grit croakers," as he called them, had been there, they would find evidences of the error of their statements regarding the condition of the country, but if the "Grit croaker" had been there he would have told Mr. Wallace what was a fact, that every one of those farms had decreased in value 30 or 35 per cent. during the last 15 years. He would have told Mr. Wallace yes, this is a fine country. The sun does not shine upon a better in its course, yet upon every one of those farms they deplore the loss of a son or daughter who has gone to the United States to find what his own native country does not give him. This language of Mr. Wallace is the strongest possible arraignment of the policy of the present government, that with the undoubted advantages we have, these people of Orangeville and the surrounding country cannot keep their own at home. (Applause.) The minister of finance also said on that occasion that the country was prosperous to a degree and the story of the exodus invented simply by the Grits. (Laughter.) There might be, he said, a few emigrants now and then, and what think you was the cause Mr. Foster told them of these people leaving the country? You could not possibly divine it, because what little exodus there may from the country is caused, according to Mr. Foster, by articles in the Globe newspaper. (Great laughter.) According to Messrs. Foster and Wallace, those who leave the country leave it simply because they read the Globe newspaper. Well, sir, the Globe is a very good paper in many ways. (Applause.) I commend the Globe, and I commend the editor of the Globe, who is on the platform to-night. I am glad to see a compliment paid by an opponent, but I am a Frenchman, and they are supposed to be chivalrous, and I must stand up for the Conservative press. It is not fair for Mr. Foster to discount its influence. If the people around Orangeville read the Globe, is it not possible they read the Empire, which tells them they are prosperous? (Laughter.) Is it possible the people of Orangeville and vicinity are so stupid as to believe the Globe when it tells them they are not prosperous when they are? (Loud laughter.) Are they such geese as not to know their own circumstances and to rely upon the Grit papers to tell them? (Laughter.) Sir, such arguments do not deserve any answer. There was another meeting held elsewhere. At the present time there is a roving commission going from place to place—(laughter)—to find flaws, if flaws there be, in the national policy. A few weeks ago they were in the city of St. John, N. B., and his admirers gave Mr. Foster a banquet, at which a fellow-countrymen of mine, who happens to be minister of agriculture, Mr. Angers, made a speech. He proved that he could be, on any occasion, the equal of an Englishman, that he could be equal to his predecessor, Sir John Carling. He gave figures to his hearers and spoke of the exodus and prosperity of the country and told the people assembled that the exodus "was not of a very great size." He spoke in a city which in ten years has not increased in population, but has actually lost 2,000 souls. The population of St. John under Mackenzie's regime exceeded 40,000; by the last census the population was reduced to under 40,000. That is to say that the whole of the natural increase had been swept away and 2,000 souls more. (Sensation.) He spoke in a province in which the whole increase in ten years was 37. Yet Mr. Angers said the exodus was not of a very great size. We are told that the Lord one day sent His angels to smite the first born of a people to punish them for their cruelty, but here not only the first born are swept away but the whole issue of the people are extinguished. (Loud cheers.) Yet Mr. Angers says that the exodus is not of a very great size. The newspaper report did not say that this statement had been received with cheers, but if they did not, they did not do him that justice to which he is entitled, because it must have been something new to them to know that the exodus was of no great size. What would be the condition of New Brunswick and of the city of St. John if the exodus had been of a great size? There would have been nothing left of the city; the whole population would have been swept away. Under Mr. Mackenzie the city of St. John was swept by a disastrous fire. I assert in your presence, without fear of successful contradiction, that the national policy has done more to injure the city of St. John than that great fire, and, in the face of this, Mr. Angers could tell them that the exodus was of no great size. Once a missionary went to preach the good news to a heathen city. From the first house which he passed he received the contents of a pot of boiling water. He did not go further. He thought he had gone far enough and went back and told his friends what had occurred. He was asked "What did you say?" and replied, "I thanked them. "For what?" "Because," he answered, "they did not send the pot as well as the water." (Laughter.) Well, sir, the people of S. John must thank Mr. Angers for knowing that the exodus was not of a great size. The statement was made at a dinner to Mr. Foster, who, as you know, is, or was, a cold-water man. (Laughter.) He is still a cold-water man, I believe, yet of not the same degree of intensity as in former days. (Loud laughter.) In former days I remember in the house of commons he wanted every man to be a cold-water man like himself. He seems to have changed his view, but for that I have no remark to make, save this: that the statements of Mr. Angers require a good deal of cold water to wash down, and perhaps something else besides. (Laughter.) But, sir, the ills of Canada to-day are not constitutional; they are altogether of an economic nature. In my humble opinion we should set it down at once that this is an assembly of plain and practical men, met together to deal with plain and practical questions: I agree with every word of the chairman of to-day. We might be tempted, and the occasion would be a tempting one, to enlarge the political horizon, to enter new fields, and perhaps direct a policy to the future destiny of Canada. Some people—perhaps they are represented here—favor closer union with the mother country—(hear, hear)—some want Canada to take rank with the other nations of the earth—(hear, hear)—and there are some to-day who would favor the union of the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race on this continent. (Hear, hear.) Sir, I respect all these opinions; but listen to me when I say that we should not indulge in speculative politics. (Cheers.) This convention ought to be confined to

PLAIN, PRACTICAL QUESTIONS.

It is not when the house is on fire that we should think of needed improvements. Our first duty is to arouse the people to a sense of their immediate danger, and the immediate danger is the tariff which now oppresses Canada. (Cheers.) There is, as you well know, a universal consensus of opinion among classes, nay among all parties in this country, that the tariff which now prevails in Canada is a burdensome tariff, that it is an oppressive tariff, and that it is known what was known at one time as the N. P. has been found to be a fraud and a failure. (Loud cheers.) I say there is this universal consensus of opinion amongst us that the tariff has to be reformed. What do you see in Ontario to-day? A large section among the rank and file of the Conservative party openly declaring that they want to undo the evil they helped to establish in former years. Look at the ranks of the faithful, those who are ministerial to the backbone. Last session we saw man after man rising in his place in parliament and proposing amendments to the tariff, men like Messrs. Cleveland, Pope, and others, proposing to take one brick here and another there until the wall was threatened with destruction. Sir, the feeling became so unanimous among the Conservatives themselves that the government had to come forward and promise that they would deal with the question and reform the tariff. That was the promise extracted from them, but what reform can you expect from men who tell you the country is prosperous and that there is no exodus; who tell you that their system is perfect and hardly in need of modification? Look at what took place a few months ago, Sir John Thompson, at the board of trade banquet in Toronto, told a large audience that the government would be prepared next session to lop off some mouldering branches; but we found that the government had changed their view, and what were mouldering branches in January, like the rod of Moses, became flowering boughs in March. (Cheers and laughter.) They had no alteration to make. Gentlemen, you have nothing to expect from them. Apart from the logic of events, you have the word of Mr. Foster himself, who has declared again and again within the past few weeks that tariff reform would consist in this that there might be a few changes here and there, but that the principle of protection in the N. P. would be maintained. This simply means that the government are going to scratch off the paint and put on a new coat of varnish, and call it tariff reform. (Laughter and cheers.) Mr. Speaker, again upon this occasion I want it to be well understood that we take direct issue here and now with the government. (Applause.) The government tell us that the principle of the N. P. they are going to maintain, and we answer to the government that the principle of the N. P. is vicious and must be taken off—not only the branches, Sir, you remember what took place previous to the defeat of Mr. Mackenzie. At that time we had for premier, as you well know, a man of independent rectitude. There never was a purer or greater man in my estimation in Canada than Alex. Mackenzie. (Applause.) He would not stoop to pander to what he supposed to be popular prejudices. He thought that the country could not be made prosperous under high taxation. The people believed otherwise. I have no fault to find with anybody and no criticism to offer, but I appeal to your judgment in the face of the experience of the last 15 years under the system which was introduced by the Conservative party, which was dubbed the N. P., to say if that system is not vicious in principle, iniquitous in its terms and dangerous in its consequences. (Applause.) I say that it is vicious in principle. I want to know—and I put the question so as to be heard through the length and breadth of this country—by virtue of what principle will you tax a man to enrich his neighbor? By virtue of what principle will you tax the farmer in order to give work to the workingman? On what principle will you tax the workingman in order to give better prices to the farmer? We were told in 1877 and 1878 that by adopting a policy of high taxation we would create labor, and if we created labor those who bore the burden would be recouped in some way. All these promises have been found to be fallacious. If the principle had been true that by high taxation we would create labor we would see the result to-day; our population would be increased, and you were told that you would have a population of teeming thousands in the cities of Canada. What are the results? I am going to give you just a few figures which are, in my estimation, a most eloquent arraignment of the N. P. During the period from 1871 to 1881, in the province of Ontario, there was an increase of 342,071 souls. In the following period, from 1881 to 1891, the increase of population fell from 342,071 to 151,553, a decrease of more than 100 per cent. In Quebec during the previous period the increase of population was 157,551, and in the following period the increase was 130,035, or a decrease of 37,000. In Prince Edward Island in the former period the increase was 14,000; in the following period the increase was how much? not even one thousand, not how many? not even 1000, not even 500, not even 200, but simply 189. In Nova Scotia the increase was in the previous period 52,772, while the following period it was 9920. In New Brunswick the increase was in the former period 33,639, while in the second period it had fallen off to just 37. The whole increase was swept away. Such figures as these are the strongest possible arraignment of the national policy. It is true there has been an increase in Manitoba in some respects, but Manitoba has been peculiarly situated. The fine prairies of the west have attracted immigration, but we know by the figures of the census, which have been taken from time to time, that no more than 50 per cent. of the immigrants that went to Manitoba remained there. There is not, I may say, a single province throughout the Dominion which clamors so much and so loudly to be freed from the incubus of the national policy. I appeal to the farmers who are now before me if it is not true that the most difficult period for the farmer is the period following the first settlement. This is the period when, if the farmer is to be favored he should be assisted, but farmers of Manitoba have been forced to pay tribute to the manufacturers of the east. Manitoba would boil with joy the day when it would be freed from the incubus of the national policy. We are told that we cannot say that the national policy has been the cause of the exodus because when the people leave the country they go to the United States, which has also a protective tariff. The argument is a captious one. It is true that the national policy is nothing but a servile copy of the American system of protection. The Conservative party, the loyal party, left the example of the mother country and went over to the other side for a policy, and they brought it back singing "God Save the Queen." They advocated that policy in 1878. In 1879, after they were returned to power, they introduced an American nostrum and gave it to the loyal people of Canada. When they were told by people like myself, who claim to be as loyal as they are, but whose loyalty is in the heart, and not on the lips, "You are endangering British connection," they said, "So much the worse for British connection." They adopted the policy, but the result was not what they expected. The policy did not stop the exodus, as they said it would. The exodus under their policy doubled and trebled. What is the reason the policy prospered comparatively in the United States and not in Canada? The reason is that the great variety of climate to the south of the line, their increasing population, and the great accumulation of wealth, were a protection against protection. They had free trade amongst an ever-increasing community, and were saved by freedom notwithstanding the high protection. But there was more. You know very well that this wisdom which was borrowed by our government from the United States has been condemned by the American people. (Cheers.) You know very well that this Yankee system has been condemned by a majority of the states and a majority of the popular vote. (Hear, hear.) Last year there was a Democratic convention, and on that occasion they declared "hThat we condemn Republican protection as a fraud and a robbery of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of a few." (Cheers.) That condemnation was endorsed by the American people at the first opportunity following, and they declared in the most emphatic language that the system of protection over there was a fraud and a robbery.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I submit to your judgment that the servile copy of the American system which has been brought amongst us by the leaders of the Conservatives is like its prototype, a fraud and a robbery—(loud applause)—and I call upon you one and all to pronounce at once and give your emphatic support to the proposition that we shall never rest until we have wiped away

Continued on page 7

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(Concluded from Page 6.)

from our system that fraud and robbery under which Canadians suffer.. (Great cheering.) But sir, there is something more. We pronounce to-day in favor of tariff reform, and our opponents have borrowed the word from us. You know it has been the system of the Conservative party more than once, whenever their clothes become dilapidated, to steal the clothes of their opponents, and present themselves before the public decently attired. This is what they want to do again, and on this occasion I do not object to their stealing our clothes, but I do object to their appearing before the country in false colors. They want a reform of the tariff only to retain the system of protection. I submit to you that the ideal fiscal system is the British system of free trade. (Cheers.)

Sir, my loyalty, as I stated, does not ooze from the pores of my body, but I do want to go for an example to the mother country and not to the United States, much as I respect the people on the other side of the line. I say the policy should be a policy of free trade, such as they have in England, but I am sorry to say that the circumstances of the country cannot admit at present of that policy in its entirety. But I propose to you that from this day henceforward it should be the goal to which we aspire. I propose to you from this day, although we cannot adopt the policy itself, to adopt the principle which regulates it; that is to say, that though it should be our misfortune for many years to come to have to raise a revenue by customs duties, these duties should be levied only so far as is necessary to carry on the business of the government. (Cheers.) I submit to you that not a cent should be extracted from the pockets of the people, except every cent goes into the treasury of the people, and not into the pockets of anybody else. (Cheers.) I submit to you that no duty should be levied for protection's sake, but levied altogether and only for the purpose of filling the treasury to the limits required. I submit to you that every cent. that is levied should be levied first and foremost upon the luxuries of the people. (Cheers.) I submit to you therefore that the system of protection, which is to be maintained by the government, that is to say, of levying tribute upon the people, not for the legitimate expenses of the government, but for a private and privileged class, should be condemned without any qualification. (Cheers.) Let it be well understood that from this moment we have a distinct issue with the party in power. Their ideal is protection; our ideal is free trade. Their immediate object is protection; ours a tariff for revenue, and for revenue only. (Cheers.) Upon this issue we engage in battle from this moment forward, and I ask you once more never to desist until we have achieved victory; until we have freed this country from the incubus which has been weighing it down for 15 long years. (Loud cheers.) Nothing is more difficult—that is one of the evils of protection—than to wipe away protection, because under it interests have been established which every man who has at heart the interests of all classes must take into consideration. It is always easy to increase the tariff, because by so doing you increase the private fortunes of certain individuals, but whenever you decrease the tariff it has always to be done with careful consideration, and I am sure that when the Liberals are in power they will not be indifferent to those truths. Any one in this audience, any Conservative in the country, if I ask, do you crave more markets for your products, I would be told "Yes." If I were to tell him that there is on the other side of the line a nation of 65,000,000 of the Anglo-Saxon race, that is the greatest commercial race in the world, would you not like to be able to trade with them untrammelled and unfettered?

RECIPROCITY WITH THE U. S.

Some years ago we had a treaty of reciprocity with the United States, and you know that was the golden era in the history of Canada. Again and again the wish was expressed that we should again obtain that mark if possible, but it has become a settled fact with both the great parties in the United States that they will not renew the treaty of 1854; that is to say, a treaty confined to natural products only, but manufactures have to be included as well. In 1888 we adopted a policy of untrammelled trade with the United States. This policy was distorted to a most wicked perversion by our opponents. They asserted on the platform and in the press that what we wanted was unrestricted reciprocity, and nothing else, and that we would not take anything else, whereas the fact was that we were prepared to negotiate upon a basis of unrestricted reciprocity; but we would have been ready to obtain any treaty with reciprocity upon a basis of natural products and manufactures as well. The Liberal party, when it formulated the policy of unrestricted reciprocity, never disguised that there were difficulties in the way, and that when we came to negotiate the treaty several lines of manufactured goods would have to be eliminated, but what we wanted was to send a commission to Washington to lay down a basis for a treaty. We would have supported our opponents in any similar policy, but, while professing a willingness to go to Washington and negotiate a treaty, they never had any such intention, and while with one breath they told the people they wanted to negotiate a treaty, with the other breath they said we were disloyal because we wanted to negotiate a treaty. (Cheers.)

You know the part disloyalty played in the last election. I am loyal to the British crown. I have often repeated in the province of Quebec, and I am happy to repeat it to-day, when so many of my fellow-subjects of French origin are present, that we owe a debt of gratitude to the British crown for the way it has treated us in the last 50 years. (Cheers.) Loyal although I am I do not think it would be my part to say that the interests of a colony are the interests of the empire. Take the best families in the land; there is often a diversity of interests between the members of that family, and there is a diversity of interests between the members of an empire. The commercial interests of England are not the interests of Canada, and the commercial interests of Canada are not the commercial interests of England. And there is no Conservative who can say that, for the fact that England is free trade and the Canadian Conservatives protectionist shows that there is at least a diversity of interests between England and Canada. Sir, I want now to say this, that if the interests of Canada clash with the interests of England, is it any part of my loyalty or yours that we should make the interests of Canada give way to the interests of Great Britain? (Cries of "no, no.") What is the reason, I want to know, that my ancestors left the shores of France to come to the savage country? Simply because they were not satisfied with their condition in France and thought they would better it in Canada. What is the reason that your own fathers left the shores of Great Britain, of England, Ireland and old Scotland? Simply because your own fathers were not satisfied with their condition upon their native soil, but believed that by coming to this country they would build up for themselves and their families a better and more prosperous condition of things. And are we, their descendants, to be told when we find our interests clashing with those of the mother land we must stand by the mother land? I do not attempt any such loyalty, and I am quite sure of the position that would be adopted in any part of Great Britain. I would not hesitate to go upon any platform there and state the same things that I state to-night. I am a British subject, and if it were my lot to have been a member of the British House of Commons I would speak like an Englishman and stand up for England in preference to Canada any time.

CANADA FIRST.

But I am a member of Her Majesty's House of Commons of Canada, and I leave it to Englishmen who represent the interests of Her Majesty's subjects in the Imperial Parliament to deal with the interests of the English nation, and I call upon the people of Canada to stand up for the interests of Canada; and if there be any man in this audience—no, there is no one in this audience—but if there be any man outside of this audience who says he stands up in preference for the interests of England, I tell him "go back to England." And in speaking as I do, I claim I am perfectly loyal, because Her Majesty the Queen does not expect that any of her Canadian subjects should abase themselves or should refuse to stand up for the interests of their country; but she expects from us upon every occasion that the interests of Canada should be paramount. (Applause.) Again, I say, this is loyalty such as I understand it. But there is more than this to satisfy the conscience of those extreme Conservatives, who, I am afraid, will not be satisfied with anything except the possession of power. Let me tell them this, that if a treaty is negotiated by Canada with a foreign country that treaty will have to be ratified by the Government of Her Majesty the Queen in England, and if the British Government object that we should make such a treaty, then, sir, and not sooner, it will be time to raise objections. What I claim is that upon this policy of reciprocity, it should be well known and well understood that while claiming to do the best for our country, we know full well that our action is subject to the approbation of Her Majesty the Queen. These two questions, in my judgment, ought to constitute mainly the programme of the Liberal party. (Applause.) The battle in which we are engaged at this moment is a battle for the welfare of Canada, and the welfare of Canada dependes upon her fiscal policy.

But there are other questions still. One of the evils of the National Policy and the system of protection has been here, as everywhere else, to lower the moral level of public life. It is a subject, however, into which I do not desire to enter at length. I speak of it more in sorrow than in anger; but I tell you this, if you want to purify the political atmosphere of this country, you must revert to the principle that not a cent is to be levied except what is necessary to carry on the legitimate expenses of the Government, economically administered. I speak of this subject more in sorrow than in anger, but there is not a man who has in his bosom a patriotic heart that does not see with shame that the name of Canada has become a byword of corruption among the civilized nations of the earth.

THE MAJORITY MUST RULE.

There are other questions, but we have not the time to take up too many. One or two, however, ought not to be forgotten. We should endeavor to retain in every election an honest expression of the public mind and of the public will. We must be governed by the majority. I do not say that the majority is always right, but until we have something better we must abide by the rule that the majority must govern. What I want is a true and honest expression of the public mind. I object, therefore, to those laws which have been placed upon the statute book by which the men in power continue not to have an honest expression of the public mind, and distort the true expression of the public will. I denounce it to you as infamy. I say that the best and safest principle is to resort to the old policy we had in former years of having a provincial franchise. This system prevailed for the first eighteen years, after long education, and I never heard a single complaint against it. The majority ruled, but in 1885 this infamous act was passed. So infamous is it that the men who promoted it dare not put it in force because the law requires that there should be revision every year. But a revision every year costs so much that the Government are begged by their followers not to put that expense upon them. But the act is put in force on the eve of an election because it gives to the party in power an unfair advantage. Again I denounce this infamy, this system of gerrymander. Under our own system of government it is necessary that there should be after every census a redistribution of seats. There is but one basis to adopt, the basis of the mother land. There have been redistributions in the mother land, but there has never been a word of complaint, because the redistribution takes place upon a well-known basis and principle, and that is that the boundary of no county should be interfered with. That is a principle which ought to be adopted here, and I hope that upon this we will have a most emphatic expression from this convention.

There are other questions, and it would not be fair on my part not to deal with them. Within the last fifteen days I have received several applications from different parts of the country asking me, "What are you going to do about temperance?" "What are you going to do about prohibition?" I ought to speak frankly upon this. I don't pretend at this moment to give you any more than my views. On a former occasion I already announced that this was a free, democratic convention, in which no cut-and-dried resolutions are to be placed before you. You are fre to move upon prohibition or anything else you choose, but I ask you simply to allow me to give you my views. You are aware that two years ago, against our protest, however, the Government of the day appointed a commission to investigate the liquor question not only in this country but in other countries as well. This was done against our protest. We believed, I still believe for my part, that we have all the information we require which to form an opinion upon this subject. The Dominion Alliance, which is the great prohibition parliament of the country, has a representative to speak for it upon the floor of the House of Commons. That gentleman is Mr. Dickey. You know very well that, not upon one occasion, but during two sessions—the sessions 1892 and 1893—the Dominion Alliance, by the months of its spokesmen and the other members of the alliance upon the floor of the House of Commons, declared that until that commission had reported the question of prohibition should be left in abeyance, so far as the Dominion Parliament is concerned. Well, sir, for my part, I do not see how how, as long as this report is to come, as long as this investigation is to proceed and as long as the Dominion Alliance professes to be satisfied with it, the Canadian Parliament, the Liberal party, can deal with it. As far as I am personally concerned, I am prepared to give my views now and at once upon this question, and as soon as it is removed from the state it is in now I shall not hesitate to give my views with no uncertain sound. It would be premature to say how I should speak or vote, but my mind is made up and I will be prepared to give my advice to the Liberal party for them to act upon it or not, just as they please. As long as the commission is deliberating it would be impossible for us to frame a policy. If they did, the Government would go to their friends and say 'This is not fair towards us, we are seeking information at your request,' and therefore do not ask us to have an issue on this, and, gentlemen, I want to have an issue with the Government on every question that comes up. (Hear, hear.) There is another question upon which I read several communications urging me to take a course upon that question. Different persons in the various provinces have asked me to take opposite courses. To them I have given no answer. I give it now, gentlemen; I wish the question were in any other condition. Those of you who follow political events know that last session Mr. Tarte on the one hand and Mr. Dalton McCarthy on the other agreed that the Government were a pack of cowards—(cheers)—that they did not deal on that subject in a manly way. Upon my part I spoke in the same sense, and I now say that the Government acted in a cowardly way and did not dare to speak either one way or the other. It was their bounden duty to say one thing or the other, but instead of acting like men of courage they allowed passion to be inflamed in Manitoba and Quebec and never dared to stand up like men and put an issue of the question. They are to be blamed for this. (Hear, hear.) They shunted the question to the courts, where it is now. The opposition are not in a position to take any action until such time as a report has been given by the courts and until the courts have decided whether or not the Government have the right to interfere. Then, sir, it will be time for us to interfere. Sir, it will be time for us to say we will act or not. In my estimation it is not prudent, now that the question is before the courts, to deal with it, because it would be appealing to the prejudices which it would be better to be left aside. (Applause.) For my part, as on the temperance question, I may say it is possible the time may never come to speak on this subject again in parliament, because, if the courts decide that the Government have no right to interfere, that will be an end of the question for ever. (Hear, hear.) One word more. It is now 26 years since confederation. It was openly said at the time that the object of those who framed the constitution was to make this Canada of ours a nation under progressive British institutions. For my part, I have always regretted that upon that occasion a province was trampled on, instead of an appeal being made to the best instincts of their hearts. Such an appeal would have reconciled them long ago to a system which, in my estimation, is a noble one because it has a great aim. Now, and forever, whether we are in opposition or in power, it will ever be our aim upon every occasion to appeal to the generous heart of the people and not resort to force or coercion. (Cheers.) We are divided in this country as to race and creed, but I am glad to see that in the high aim we have in view there is no creed or racial division. We are probably on the eve of a general election. When it will come is among the secrets of the gods upon Parliament hill yonder. It is possible we may have a repetition of the deceit of the last dissolution and it, therefore, behooves us to be henceforth prepared for the fray, whenever it comes. Let us resolve here and now and henceforward and for every moment from this day on until the battle has been won, that we shall never cease our efforts, and for my part in this struggle I shall endeavor to do my duty to the best of my ability—(loud cheers)—and I hope, nay, I am sure, that every one of you, general, colonel, captain and private, whenever it comes, will always be found at his post. (Loud and prolonged cheering, the entire convention rising and cheering vociferously.)

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The Weekly edition of the TIMES is a 16-page paper; containing all the news of the week, general, provincial and city. It is the only independent political paper in British Columbia, and has a very large circulation within the province.

Subscription, $2 per annum in advance; postage in addition to foreign countries.

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THE TIMES P. & P. CO.,
Victoria, B. C.

GENERAL DISPATCHES.

News in Brief From Various Parts of the World.

World's Fair Grounds, June 27.—This is Brooklyn's day at the Fair, and thousands of people from the city of churches are here celebrating the event. Chief among them are Mayor Moody and Rev. T. Dewitt Talmage. This evening the enterprising citizens from Brooklyn will wind up their day's celebration with a banquet.

Boston, June 27.—Gen. Nelson H. Miles was elected president of the society of the army of the Potomac to-day.

Columbia, S.C., June 26.—The big state liquor dispensary is now in full blast and several orders from county dispensaries have been received. Less than one half of the counties in the state have thus far elected dispensers, and the indications are that the dispensary system will be begun next Saturday in 16 of the 35 counties. The liquor men are getting ready for the great change. Some of them will sell out while others are going to store their stocks and wait. Governor Tillman says his hardest work will be in getting his force of constables thoroughly organized, and is preparing rules and instructions to govern them.

Roudout, N.Y., June 27.—Dr. Burtzel has not received any communication from Dr. McGlynn since the latter's return. When asked if Dr. McGlynn would be restored to the pastorate of St. Stephen's church he replied, Dr. McGlynn will have anything he desires, and that means a great deal." Dr. Burtzel would not say whether he knew what McGlynn intended to do, but said there was no telling what the future might bring forth.

London, June 27.—The Times publishes a dispatch to-day giving a report that a serious Mongolian rising has occurred at Wahoi. The Chinese Government, the dispatch adds, has sent troops to quel the disturbance.

Montreal, June 27.—Hennessy and Mulcahy, who were sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment some three years ago, for assault upon a young girl at Point St. Charles, named Melina Roberts, will be released from the penitentiary. It will be remembered that though the verdict of the jury was against them, strong doubts have always been entertained of the men's guilt.

Omaha, Neb., June 27.—A gang of train robbers was taken to-night by the Omaha police in the act of robbing the Missouri Pacific outbound in the suburbs of the city, where the same train was stopped a few nights ago, and where it has been previously robbed several times by highwaymen. On Saturday morning Detective Savage was approached by one Bennington, who informed the officer of a plot between two thieves, Squires and McClure, and himself to rob the Missouri Pacific train three miles from the city. Bennington said he did not wish to carry out the plan, and disclosed the whole scheme, with the result that the express car that night carried a company of police and detectives who would, had the attempt taken place as planned, have made an example of the thieves. But the robbery did not, owing to a trifling incident, take place. Three train men happened to climb on the roof of the car to look for tramps, and the would-be train robbers took them for police and fled.

Denver, June 27.—In an interview to-day on the financial situation Senator Walcott said: "If an extra session of Congress should be called to-day, the Sherman law would not be repealed. The times are dark enough to indicate that a streak of light must break in from some direction soon. It means immediate disaster to western interests, but it may be a blessing in disguise if we can hold on. Much as we suffer the disaster Great Britain is in a worse plight, and a continual fall in the price of silver must force an international agreement."

New York, June 27.—The importation of burlaps and bags was again the subject of the custom house investigation to-day. Nicholas Brewer, an importer for 30 years, was the witness of the morning. He said he had been in the business for 30 years and said that jute cental bags were made in this country, chiefly in California, although there were a few manufactured in the Eastern States. He had never been able to distinguish between foreign and American made bags. The claim that all Calcutta bags were sewed by hand he said, was a mistaken one; they used machines in India for making bags as well as in California, and he did not believe that anyone could distinguish between them.

AMONG THE MOUNTAINS.

News of the Mining Regions of Slocan, Lardeau and Other Points.

(Kootenay Star.)

The contract for clearing the right of way for the Revelstoke & Arrow Lake Railway has been awarded to Mr. J. Nickson, who will commence work at once.

A good strike was made recently at the foot of Slocan Lake by some prospectors, and the ore runs as high as 900 oz. It contains a good deal of native silver and the vein is of good size.

Mr. A. F. McKinnon left here for Illecillewaet on Thursday morning to put in a summer's work on his mine—the famous Maple Leaf—where he has several men employed. More will be heard of this mine shortly.

Mr. J. W. Thompson, of Thompson's Landing, came up on Monday's boat. He says there is a continual stream of prospectors passing through for Trout Lake, and hotel room at the Landing is taxed to its utmost, many being obliged to occupy tents.

Sam Underhill came up from the Lardeau on Monday with a fine collection of furs, the results from his traps during the winter. The skins included ten black bears, ten mountain goats, two wolves, one grizzly bear, one otter (very large), and 72 marten. One of the wolf skins was a beauty, and was furnished by the wolf that killed Mr. Underhill's dog. Morgan David will have the skin mounted.

The post office authorities are woefully neglectful in the case of New Denver, that busy centre o a great mining district having but one mail a week. With the steamer W. Hunter making daily trips to the head o the lake to connect with the pack trains to Nakusp, which towns receives a tri-weekly mail rom Revelstoke, there is no earthly reason why New Denver should not be similarly treated. If Post Office Inspector Fitecher won't deal fairly with New Denver it is to be hoped that the authorities at Ottawa will act over his head.

Mr. O. H. Allen, Revelstoke Brewery, returned on Wednesday's boat from Nelson and Kaslo, where he has secured several large orders. From conversation with mining men on the boats and at the hotels he found that a majority had a firm belief that Big Bend would yet prove the greatest attraction in the Kootenay country. The vast crowd of prospectors at present exploring the Slocan and Lardeau were all working northward, and it was a noticeable fact that the further north they went the more plentiful they found gold in the mineral belt. Things in Nelson and Kaslo are not so lively as Mr. Allen expected to find them.

Self Sealing Jam Jars
at Russell & McDonald's.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Matters of Interest Going Forward in the Sporting World.

LACROSSE.

HARD AT WORK.

If hard, honest practice will assist lacrosse players the Victoria team should win Saturday's match at Vancouver. All the members of the team are practicing regularly and most of them are in good training. There will be another practice this evening.

BASEBALL.

AMERICAN COLLEGE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Chicago, June 27.—The great intercollegiate baseball tournament opened to-day at the south side baseball park. It is the first occasion on which a dozen or more of the great colleges of this country have been brought together on one ball field to contest in a regular schedule of games from day to day until the question of supremacy is decided. Among the colleges represented are the Universities of Illinois, Amherst, Virginia, Leland Stanford—University, Williams, Holy Cross, Vermont University, Yale, Harvard, Pennsylvania, Dartmouth and Minnesota. Alumni of these institutions and admirers of baseball in general are going southward by the thousands this morning to witness the opening game.

YACHTING.

THERE WAS LITTLE WIND.

Liverpool, June 26.—The four swift yachts of the season, the Prince of Wales' Britannia, Lord Dunraven's Valkyrie, Mr. J. Jamieson's Iverna, and Mr. A. Clark's Satanita, raced to-day over a sixty-mile course. The race proved decidedly tame, for the wind was poor. The Valkyrie finished first, in 6 hours and 15 minutes. The Britannia was second, in 6 hours, 23 minutes and 17 second, and the Satanita third, in 6 hours, 28 minutes and 28 seconds. The Iverna finished last, a long distance behind the others.

THE TURF.

THE COLT HYDERABAD.

New York, June 27.—James R. Keen today purchased from Albert Cooper the colt by Hyder Ali Glorianne, which is said to be as good as any two-year-old that has raced this year, with the possible exception of Domino, for $3,000 cash. The colt was at once named Hyderabad, and will probably start for the great Trial Stakes tomorrow, in which Domino, of the Keene stable, is also a probable starter. Domino has to take up a seven pound penalty.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY RACES.

Chicago, June 27.—Boundless, the winner of the American Derby, will be sent east to start in the realization to be run at Sheepshead Bay on Saturday.

PERSONAL.

Visitors and Passengers to and From the City and Province.

George Hayes is down from Vancouver.

Mayor Clarke returned to Kamloops this morning.

H. M. Stramberg, of New Westminster, is in the city.

Henry Fry and wife, of Duncan's Station, are in the city.

A. D. Ross, foreman of the Dominion Bridge Works, Lachine, is in town.

Mrs. Allen and Mrs. W. J. Quinlan returned from California this morning.

P. S. Lampman has left for Nanaimo to take charge of Yates, Jay & Russell's law office.

Sir Richard and Lady Musgrave and Miss Dunsmuir arrived from England last evening.

T. O'Brien, a lawyer and politician of Tacoma, and Mrs. O'Brien are registered at the Oriental.

Miss S. Jackson will leave to-night for Portland. She will visit her sister at Piedmont and spend two weeks in Tacoma.

Mrs. Frank DeKum, Miss Eva Humason, Miss L. Humason, and Dr. J. Hunter Wells, all of Portland, are among the guests at the Hotel Victoria.

H. E. Green and wife, Miss Green, Wm. K. Green and Miss Miller, of Amsterdam, are at the Driard. They will spend several days in Victoria.

J. Wardroper and wife will leave on July 1st for England. They will go over the C. P. R. and take the Allan line steamer Numidian on July 8th at Montreal.

State Senator John R. Kinnear, of Seattle, Mrs. Kinnear and Miss Kinnear are at the Hotel Victoria. Senator Kinnear is one of the leading Republicans of Washington.

DIED.

GOODSIR—In this city at Lansdowne road, David Goodsir, a native of Scotland, aged 63 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, Lansdowne road, Oakland estate, on Wednesday, 28th inst., at 2 p. m. Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Walla Walla from San Francisco—H Rill, — Hackett, J Hyland, A Campbell, Lewis F Dunand, H Durst, H W Maxfield and wife, Mrs Allen, Mrs Quinlan, R W Whitten., John Franklin, A C Martin, Wm Glasford and two daughters, F Verchure, J Connoley, Mrs J C Hunter, Mrs B F Liggett, Miss N Madows, H W Bean, R H Carr, Mrs E B Tuohif, C R Gurruy, Miss L Mathers, Miss M Mathers, Henry Mathers, E W McLain, Miss Wise.

Per steamer R. P. Rithet fromWestminster—Sir R Musgrave, Lady Musgrave, maid and child, Miss Dunsmuir, W K Green, Miss H C Green, Miss Green, Mrs J Miller, Henry Arden, H W Scott, H E Hensun, J P Bingham, J R Kinneun, Mrs Kinneun, R M Dekinz, Dr J H Willie, Henry Simmons, Mrs S Lucas, T Pemberton, Miss Bennet, Geo Hayes, W Scott, H Busley, Geo Redmond, T Ailice, J J McKenzie, T Scott, T Campbell, J Smith, W H Mawdsley, J Patterson, J Imbert, J Wilkinson, John Jack, J Bennet, P Srausberg, H E Green.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamer R. P. Rithet from Westminster—Wm Grimm, Simon Leiser, C P N Co, R P Rithet & Co, John Ord, J H Innes, W G McKenzie, J & A Clearihue, P McQuade, Lenz & Leiser, C C Cattle Co, P Dempster, Geo Tollick, Dom Exp Co.

Per steamship Walla Walla from San Francisco—Allice & Ault, Albion Iron Wks, A F Englehardt, A McGregor, Brackman & Ker Milling Co, Barney Levy, B C Soap Works, Boucherat & Co, Carne & Munsie, C W Rogers, Colonist Printing & Pub Co, C Morley, D H Ross & Co, Dr J C Berry, D R Chungranes, Erskine Wall & Co, E G Prior & Co, Ellis & Co, E B Marvin & Co, Fell & Co, Finlay Durham & B,T S Hibben, Gam Fook Yuen, Hudson Bay Co, H Saunders, H J Brady & Co, H La Pierre, J A Clearihue, J P Hibben, J H Franck, John Leahy, J Sears, J L Levy, Langley & Co, McLachlan Bros, Mathews Richards & Tye, Marvin & Tilton, National Elect T & L Co, Okell & Morris, P & P Co, P McQuade & Son, R Baker & Son, R H Jamieson, S Leiser, S M Hartman, Spratt & Gray, Sere & Co, Thos Earle, Thos W Fletcher, Valo & Brooks, Wilson Bros, W H Adams, Watson & Hall, Weller Bros, Yuen Lung, Jas Yair, F R Robertson, Royal City Plain Mills, Wm Tietjen, A R Johnson & Co, Baker & Lesson, C Anderson, C S Philp, F R Stewart, McMillan & H. Wiech & Bowen, R P Rithet & Co for W F Cameron Vernon B C, M Prevedel, Wells Fargo & Co.

Per steamer Princess Louise from the north—Arthur Robertson, E Gallettey, Tai Fung & Co, Hing Lee Henry Nice, John Cox, Jim, H S Fairall, A Fader & Co, H Blanchit, J Huskby & Co, S Leiser, H Bay Co, R P Rithet & Co, Spratt & Gray, Turner Beeton &Co, Findlay D & Brodie, Lizzie Sinclox, R Cunningham, Albion Iron Works, McLennan & McFeeley, Hong Lee & CO.

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles.

SYMPTOMS—Moisture; intense itchin and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists or by mail, for 50 cents. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia. Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal, Wholesale Agents. tts&w

A luxury of luxuries-Tamilkande Tea

Sealers, Sealers, Sealers.

Jam Jars, self seglers, at Russell & McDonald's, 134 Douglas street.

Another Liberal Victory.

London, June 26.—The bye-election in Pontefract to-day resulted in the victory of F. Williams Nussey, Liberal, who received 1,191 votes, over Elliot Lees, Conservative, who received 1,159 votes. The vacancy was left by the unseating of Harold James Reckitt, Liberal, for securing his election on February 13, 1893, by bribery at the last election. Howard Winn, Conservative, was elected, but a few months afterwards was raised to the peerage. The constituency is very close, as is shown by the fact that Mr. Nussey's majority was but 32. In the February bye-election Mr. Reckitt's majority was 63, and in the last general election Mr. Winn's majority was but 32. In the February bye-election Mr. Reckitt's majority was 63, and in the last general election Mr. Winn's majority was 40. The Conservatives have made heroic efforts to win this constituency to-day, as a Liberal defeat would have been regarded as evidence of a reaction of feeling against the Home Rule bill.

In a Receiver's Hands.

Seattle, June 27.—Judge Hanford to-day placed the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern railway in the hands of a receiver. Thomas Reeves Brown was appointed. The receivership was granted on petition of Thos. Earle and Angus Mackintosh, stockholders of the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern railway company, against the corporation as trustees and the Northern Pacific railway company, to enjoin the further operation of the first named corporation's railways by the latter under a traffic contract, for the appointment of a receiver and an accounting as to the dealings of said corporations with each other. The court holds that the traffic contract was illegal. The road has been operated by the Northern Pacific for two years.

To gain strength—Hood's Sarsaparilla.
For steady nerves—Hood's Sarsaparilla.
For pure blood—Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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Quarter pound sample and our book, "THE BABY," mailed free on application.

Mention this paper.

THOS. LEEMING & Co., MONTREAL.

Nestlé's MILK FOOD

NOTICE.

As many people are under the impression that Munroe Miller's Job Printing and Bookbinding Establishment is closed, I beg to inform the public that every department is in full operation, under the management of Mr. Miller, who will be glad to welcome his old friends and make new ones.

THOS. T HULL,
ju21-1m Assignee.

DR. A. C. WEST,

Surgeon Dentist.

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Dr. West calls particular attention to the Chase Metallic Roof Plate, which is the best denture ever devised, and for which he is the sole licensee for B.C. Its points of superiority are—lightness, strength, conductivity, and perfect adaptation, thus giving it all the advantages of an all gold plate with none of its disadvantages, and at a price within the reach of all. To examine a specimen plate will convince at once the truth of the above assertions. All dental work performed carefully and skilfully. Teeth extracted absolutely without pain by the use of a local anaesthetic. my17-d-w

FOR SALE—Improved farm, 160 acres, 8 acres cleared; 1½ story log house and 4 sheds; near McPherson's Station; cheap at $1,700. A. W. More & Co., 70 Douglas St. ju26

FOR SALE—New two story house, 5 rooms, Frances Avenue, Saanich Road; a bargain at $900; terms to suit. A. W. More & Co., 70 Douglas St. ju26

TO LET—5 roomed house on Frances Avenue Saanich Road; cheap at $8. A. W. More & Co., 70 Douglas St. ju26

FOR SALE—A black mare, four years old, broken to ride and drive; also an English saddle in good condition with bridle and safety stirrup. On view at the Fashion Stables, Fort street. j26-3t

WANTED—A small class of boys in arithmetic and bookkeeping. Address B. C. Times Office. j24-3t

OFFICE to LET—With use of large safe, next to corner of Bastion and Langley streets. Apply to A. DeCosmos. j24-6t

WANTED—Position as chamber maid in hotel by competent woman. Apply to Cavin Bros., No. 94 Douglas St. j24-3t

FOUND—Small dark brown mare; owner can have same by proving property and paying expenses. Apply W. Buiman, Shawnigan Lumber Yard. ju 23-6t

PIGS FOR SALE—Apply to W. G. Bowman, 25 Broad street. ju 23-2w

FOR SALE—A half interest in Pierre Block; easy terms; good chance for a merchant who is paying rent. For particulars apply at 100 Douglas street.

TO RENT—With immediate possession, the store now occupied by the undersigned. Apply on the premises. A. B. Gray & Co., Wharf street. 16 ju-tf

PINKING AND STAMPING of all kinds done at reasonable prices at 5 James street, James Bay. june 16-1m

FOR SALE—Two lots on west side of Harrison street, few steps from junction of Fort and Yates streets. Price $500 each. Apply P. O. Box 150, City. june 17-tf

LOST—On Monday, 5th inst., from the neighborhood of the Lansdowne road, a brown mare, with three white feet; branded J N on shoulder; star on forehead. Information will be rewarded by Erskine, Wall & Co., corner Government and Fort streets. je15-tf

WANTED—Agents to sell our choice nursery stock; salary or commission. Address May Brothers, nurserymen, Rochester, N.Y., je10-15t

FOR SALE—A good paying business. Apply E., this office. je9-tf

TO LET—Well furnished rooms for two or three gentlemen, or with use of kitchen for married couple, at Miss McClandlish's, 63 Superior street, James Bay. j5

BUSINESS FOR SALE—Six thousand dollars in cash or security will buy an interest in one of the most successful mercantile enterprises of this city. Apply P.O. box 738, Victoria, B.C. my31-1m

GENTLEMEN TAKE NOTICE—I am getting in a new stock of tweeds and worsteds, and will start in new work, also repairing, cleaning, and altering done on shortest notice. J. McCorkall, 52 Broad street, corner Yates. je5-1m

FOR SALE—356 acres fine farming and timber land in South Saanich, 200 yards from new railway and 10 miles from Victoria; new house and orchard. Will be sold in lots to suit purchaser. Terms, etc., apply to Helsterman & Co., 75 Government street. je2-1m

The Stanley House

55, 57, 59 DOUGLAS ST., COR. OF FORT ST.

Jackets
Capes
Mantles

Our entire stock in these lines is greatly reduced and should be seen by intending purchasers.

Millinery

We are showing in this department a special line of about 50 very pretty Hats and Bonnets, at $3.00, worth from $5.00 to $6.00.

Challies

Our line of Challies at 35c. is the finest ever offered at that price and are all this season's stock and the very latest designs.

Remnants

We have thrown out about 150 ends, consisting of Dress Goods, Prints, Embroideries and Cottons, that are marked AWAY DOWN and are well worth an inspection.

We have about 10 doz. pairs of Kid Gloves left, at 50c. and 75c. The original price of this line was from $1 to $1.50.

We opened to day 15 pieces of Silkoline in the very newest patterns.

W. S. HAMPSON & CO

Argyle House

SPECIAL BARGAINS

12 yards of Dress Goods for $1
12 yards of Flannelette for $1
12 yards 36 inch wide White Calico for $1
12 yards White Satin Stripe Muslin for $1
10 yards Brown Holland for $1
White Sheeting, 5 yards for $1
Unbleached Sheeting, 5 yds. for $1
Lace Curtains, 50c. per pair.
Remnants of Carpets, Very Cheap
A lot of Umbrellas and Parasols at Cost.
A Big Lot of Odd Lace Curtains at 25c. each.

J. Horner & Co.

WEILER BROS.

Latest Arrivals

Reed, Rattan and Bamboo Furniture,
Comprising Novelties in
Chairs, Rockers, Couches, Tables, Cabinets, Screens, Easels, Etc., Etc.

Juvenile High Grade Safety Bicycles,
With solid rubber tires, with nickel mountings; warranted first-class in every particular, $25 each.

Baby Carriages, Children's Wagons and Boys' Velocipedes in Great Variety

Large Stock of High Grade Pressed Glassware.

SHOW ROOMS: 51 TO 55 FORT ST.

A Snap

158 doz. Pure Linen Collars.
Regular retail price, 25c. each. $2.50 a doz.
Our Price, 15c. each, $1.50 a doz.
No old stock.
Fresh from the factory to-day.

Gilmore & McCandless,
35 AND 37 JOHNSON STREET.

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EVERYTHING REQUIRED FOR A SUCCESSFUL PICNIC CAN BE OBTAINED AT

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Temperance Beverages, Violet and Ginger Champagne.
Finest Imported Ports, Sherries, Madeiras and Champagnes.

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For Rendering Pastry Short or Friable.

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Is Better than Lard
Because
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Endorsed by leading food and cooking experts.

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Dyeing Scouring and Repairing Ladies' and Gents' Wear, Curtains, Silks, Ostrich Feathers and Fancy Dyeing. Steam Finishing, Cleaning Cricket, Athletic Suits and Gloves a Specialty. JAMES ALLISON, Prop.
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Great Variety of Goods Just Received per S. S. Tacoma.
Very Cheap—Good Value.
Few Nice Palms and Fern Plants.
EARLY CALL SOLICITED.

T. S. FUTCHER,
Importer and Retailer.
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REAL ESTATE and INSURANCE AGENCY.

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74 Yates Street,

GENERAL AGENT UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, Etc.

Fire Insurance Written at Lowest Rates.
Collections promptly made.
City Property a Specialty.